

# **The CCDF Policies Database Tables: CCDF Policies as of October 1, 2009**

Revised August 2013

# THE CCDF POLICIES DATABASE TABLES: CCDF POLICIES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2009

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**Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
Alabama	12	18	12
Alaska	12	18	12 <sup>1</sup>
Arizona	12	12	12
Arkansas	12	18	18
California	12	21	12
Colorado	12	18	NA <sup>2</sup>
Connecticut	12	18	12
Delaware	12	18	18
DC	12	18	18
Florida	12	18	18
Georgia	12	17	12 <sup>3</sup>
Hawaii	12	17	17
Idaho	12	17 <sup>4</sup>	17 <sup>4</sup>
Illinois	12 <sup>5</sup>	18	NA <sup>2</sup>
Indiana	12	17	17
Iowa	12	18	12 <sup>6</sup>
Kansas	12	18	12
Kentucky	12	18	12
Louisiana	12	17	12
Maine	12	18	12 <sup>7</sup>
Maryland	12	18	NA <sup>2</sup>
Massachusetts	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year	15 <sup>8</sup>	12 <sup>9</sup>
Michigan	12 <sup>10</sup>	17 <sup>11</sup>	12 <sup>12</sup>
Minnesota	12	14	NA <sup>2</sup>
Mississippi	12	18	12
Missouri	12	17 <sup>13</sup>	17
Montana	12	18	18 <sup>3</sup>
Nebraska	12	18	18
Nevada	12	18	12
New Hampshire	12	17	12
New Jersey	12	18	18
New Mexico	12	17	12 <sup>14</sup>
New York	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year	17 <sup>15</sup>	12 <sup>16</sup>

**Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
Ohio	12	17	12
Oklahoma	12	18	12 <sup>7</sup>
Oregon	11 <sup>18</sup>	17	NA <sup>19</sup>
Pennsylvania	12	18	12
Rhode Island	12	18	12
South Carolina	12	18	12
South Dakota	12	17 <sup>20</sup>	17 <sup>21</sup>
Tennessee	12	17	12
Texas	12	18 <sup>22</sup>	18 <sup>23</sup>
Utah	12	17	17 <sup>3</sup>
Vermont	12	18	18 <sup>24</sup>
Virginia	12	17	17
Washington	12 <sup>25</sup>	18	NA <sup>2</sup>
West Virginia	12 <sup>26</sup>	17 <sup>27</sup>	12 <sup>3</sup>
Wisconsin	12	18	NA <sup>2</sup>
Wyoming	12	17	NA <sup>2</sup>
American Samoa	12	12	12 <sup>28</sup>
Guam	12	18	18 <sup>7</sup>
No Mariana Islands	12	12	12
Puerto Rico	12	18	18
Virgin Islands	13 <sup>29</sup>	18	18 <sup>30</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Children ages 13 to 18 who require court-ordered adult supervision and who are receiving TANF benefits may continue to receive subsidized child care.

<sup>2</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>3</sup> The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

<sup>4</sup> The child may receive care until the month of his or her 18th birthday. A child who is a full-time student and expects to complete secondary school by the month of his or her 19th birthday is eligible until the month of the 19th birthday.

<sup>5</sup> Children under age 13 may receive funding. Care is funded during the entire month of the child's 13th birthday.

<sup>6</sup> Children age 13 up to age 16 may be eligible for child care benefits if there are special circumstances that put the safety and well-being of the children at risk if left home alone.

<sup>7</sup> The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

<sup>8</sup> A child who turns 16 may remain in care for the remainder of the school year.

<sup>9</sup> Children involved with child protective services are treated the same as other children with an age limit of 12, or 13 if the child turns 13 during the school year, in which case services may be provided for the remainder of the school year.

<sup>10</sup> Children who turn 13 during a biweekly pay period are eligible through the end of that pay period.

<sup>11</sup> At age 18, the child may continue to receive care if he or she requires constant care due to a physical, mental, or psychological condition or a court order, is a full-time high school student, and is reasonably expected to complete high school before age 19.

<sup>12</sup> Children under court supervision may receive care up to age 17, or 18 if still in high school and expected to graduate before turning 19.

<sup>13</sup> If the child is still in school, he or she may receive care through age 18.

<sup>14</sup> The age limit is 16 for children under court-ordered supervision.

<sup>15</sup> If the child is enrolled full-time in secondary school or in an equivalent level of vocational or technical training, he or she may receive care through age 18.

<sup>16</sup> Children who turn 13 during the school year may continue to receive care through the end of the school year using Title XX funding using a provider with whom the district has a contract or letter of intent and is licensed or registered. Children under court supervision may receive care through age 17. If the child is enrolled full time in secondary school or in an equivalent level of vocational or technical training, he or she may receive care through age 18.

<sup>17</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

<sup>18</sup> Children must be younger than 12 in order to meet the general age requirement. Children ages 12 through 17 are eligible if they are physically or mentally incapable of self-care, under court supervision, receiving foster care, eligible for the special needs rate, or subject to circumstances that significantly compromise the child's safety or the caretaker's ability to work if child care is not available.

<sup>19</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

<sup>20</sup> The maximum age is 18 if the child is enrolled in school and expected to graduate, and is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.

<sup>21</sup> The maximum age is 18 if the child is enrolled in school and expected to graduate, and is under court supervision.

<sup>22</sup> Subsidies for children over the age of 12 with disabilities are at the discretion of the local agency.

<sup>23</sup> Services for a child receiving protective services may continue as long as the child protective services agency authorizes the care.

<sup>24</sup> Children under court supervision or committed to the custody or guardianship of the commissioner are eligible through age 18.

<sup>25</sup> Child care centers may provide care through age 12. Child care homes may only provide care through age 11.

<sup>26</sup> For home-based self-employed applicants and applicants taking web-based classes, the maximum age for a child who is not physically or mentally incapacitated is 6.

<sup>27</sup> For home-based self-employed applicants and applicants taking web classes, the maximum age for a child who is physically or mentally incapacitated is 12.

<sup>28</sup> Children under court supervision must be under age 13.

<sup>29</sup> A child is eligible through age 13.

<sup>30</sup> The age of a child in protective services must be exempt by a court order within the Virgin Islands code.

**Table 2. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	General Full-Time Requirement	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	15	15	Each parent must work 15 hours
Alaska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Arizona	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Arkansas	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
California	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Colorado	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Connecticut	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Delaware	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
DC	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Florida	20 <sup>4</sup>	20	Each parent must work 20 hours <sup>4</sup>
Georgia	24 <sup>5</sup>	24	Each parent must work 24 hours <sup>5</sup>
Hawaii	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Idaho	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Illinois	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Indiana	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Iowa	28	28	Each parent must work 28 hours
Kansas	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Kentucky	20	20	Both must work a total of 40 hours <sup>6</sup>
Louisiana	25	25	Each parent must work 25 hours
Maine	No minimum <sup>7</sup>	No minimum	No minimum
Maryland	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Massachusetts	30	20	Each parent must work 30 hours <sup>8</sup>
Michigan	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Minnesota	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Mississippi	25 <sup>9</sup>	25	Each parent must work 25 hours <sup>10</sup>
Missouri	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Montana	Other <sup>11</sup>	Other <sup>11</sup>	Other <sup>11</sup>
Nebraska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Nevada	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Hampshire	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Jersey	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
New Mexico	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New York	20 <sup>12, 13</sup>	20 <sup>12</sup>	Each parent must work 20 hours <sup>12, 14</sup>
North Carolina	30 <sup>15</sup>	No minimum <sup>15</sup>	Each parent must work 30 hours <sup>15</sup>
North Dakota	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Ohio	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oklahoma	No minimum <sup>16</sup>	No minimum <sup>16</sup>	No minimum <sup>16</sup>
Oregon	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Pennsylvania	20 <sup>17</sup>	20 <sup>17</sup>	Each parent must work 20 hours <sup>17</sup>



**Table 2. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	General Full-Time Requirement	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household <sup>3</sup>
South Dakota	20 <sup>21</sup>	20	Each parent must work 20 hours <sup>21</sup>
Tennessee	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Texas	25 <sup>22</sup>	25	Both must work a total of 50 hours
Utah	15	15	One parent must work 30 hours and the other must work 15 hours
Vermont	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Virginia	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Washington	No minimum <sup>23</sup>	No minimum	No minimum
West Virginia	No minimum <sup>24</sup>	No minimum	No minimum <sup>24</sup>
Wisconsin	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Wyoming	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
American Samoa	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Guam	32	No minimum	Each parent must work 32 hours
No Mariana Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Puerto Rico	38 <sup>25</sup>	15	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours <sup>26</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> This table captures whether there is an explicit policy for the minimum number of work hours required. This table does not capture work requirement differences between various eligibility groups.

<sup>3</sup> When the minimum number of work hours varies for full-time care and part-time care, the full-time requirement is captured and the part-time requirement is described in the notes.

<sup>4</sup> Parents or guardians must enter the program with a minimum of 20 hours but may remain eligible at a minimum of 15 hours if their hours are reduced by an employer due to circumstances beyond their control.

<sup>5</sup> If a current client's work hours are reduced due to the company experiencing severe economic impacts, a minimum of 22 hours per week is allowed for continued service. New applicants must still meet the 24 hours per week requirement.

<sup>6</sup> The minimum requirement for one parent in a two-parent household is five hours per week.

<sup>7</sup> Applicants who are self-employed must participate in a self-employment activity a minimum average of 20 hours per week.

<sup>8</sup> Part-time care may be authorized if one or both parents are working less than 30 hours, but at least 20 hours.

<sup>9</sup> Families in transitional child care do not need to meet the work hours requirement. The 25 hours per week work requirement is reduced for foreign students who hold a VISA because they are permitted to work only on campus for 20 hours per week. In order to remain eligible a copy of the VISA must be submitted annually to make sure it is current.

<sup>10</sup> Each parent must be working at least 25 hours per week, or one parent must be working at least 25 hours per week and the other parent must be enrolled in an approved full-time educational or training program.

<sup>11</sup> The work requirement is monthly. Two parent households must work 120 hours per month. Single parents must work 60 hours per month. Single parents attending school full time are required to work 40 hours per month.

<sup>12</sup> Policies coded for New York City.

<sup>13</sup> The work requirement for families receiving Transitional Child Care is 17.5 hours per week for a single parent working in a job exempt from minimum wage or a combined 25 hours per week for two parents working in jobs exempt from minimum wage.

<sup>14</sup> Families who are engaged in work for child care in lieu of temporary assistance must work a minimum of 55 hours (with one parent working at least 30 hours) for a two parent family.

- <sup>15</sup> Full-time employment is considered an average of thirty hours or more per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full time.
- <sup>16</sup> Foster families must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.
- <sup>17</sup> Ten hours of training may be substituted for 10 hours of the 20 hour work requirement.
- <sup>18</sup> Income eligible parents must work an average of at least 20 hours per week in a month.
- <sup>19</sup> TANF applicants may not be required to meet the minimum hour requirements. A parent who receives SSI may be eligible for assistance if he or she is either employed at least part time or participating in an activity that will enable him or her to become employed.
- <sup>20</sup> If one or both parents work part time, only part-time care will be authorized. The parents must each work 15 hours in order to qualify for part-time care.
- <sup>21</sup> Applicants must work a minimum of 80 hours per month. Applicants must also receive a salary equivalent to the federal minimum wage. There are no minimum work requirements for foster parents; however, authorization for care can only be given for times when foster parents are working or going to school.
- <sup>22</sup> A higher number of hours may be required by the local department.
- <sup>23</sup> When a non-TANF client is receiving care for education or training, he or she must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or 16 hours in a federal or state work study program.
- <sup>24</sup> Self-employed individuals must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.
- <sup>25</sup> The recipient must work at least 7.5 hours daily.
- <sup>26</sup> Any parent who is employed less than 30 hours per week is considered part-time.

**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>									<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>	
State	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	No	No	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility <sup>5</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
California	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes <sup>8</sup>	No
Connecticut	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9, 10</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9, 11</sup>	Yes <sup>9, 11</sup>
Delaware	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	No	No <sup>12</sup>	Yes	No	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>

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State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>							<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>		
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
DC	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	No <sup>16</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>17</sup>
Hawaii	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No <sup>18</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No <sup>19</sup>	Yes <sup>20</sup>	Yes
Idaho	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>21</sup>
Illinois	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>22</sup>	Yes <sup>23</sup>	Yes <sup>23</sup>	Yes <sup>23</sup>	Yes <sup>24</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>25</sup>
Indiana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>26</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>	No	No	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>									<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>	
State	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	No <sup>28</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes <sup>29</sup>	No	No <sup>30</sup>	No <sup>29</sup>	No	No	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>31</sup>	No
Maine	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes <sup>32</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes <sup>33</sup>	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>34</sup>	No	Yes <sup>35</sup>	Yes <sup>36</sup>	Yes <sup>36</sup>
Michigan	Yes	No <sup>37</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>38</sup>	Yes <sup>38</sup>	Yes <sup>39</sup>	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>40</sup>	Yes <sup>40</sup>

**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>							<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>		
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Mississippi	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>41</sup>	Yes <sup>42</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>43</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes <sup>44</sup>	Yes <sup>44</sup>
Montana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>45</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes <sup>46</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>47</sup>	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>48</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes <sup>49</sup>	No	Yes	Yes <sup>50</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility <sup>51</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>52</sup>	Yes <sup>53</sup>	No	Other <sup>54</sup>	Yes <sup>55</sup>	Yes <sup>55</sup>
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>							<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>		
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
New York	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility <sup>56</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>57</sup>	Yes <sup>58</sup>	No <sup>59</sup>	Yes <sup>60</sup>	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes <sup>61</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>62</sup>	Yes <sup>62</sup>
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>63</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>64</sup>	Yes <sup>64</sup>
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>65</sup>	Yes <sup>66</sup>	Yes <sup>66</sup>	Yes <sup>67</sup>	Yes <sup>68</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes	No
Oregon	Yes <sup>69</sup>	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	No <sup>70</sup>	No	No	No <sup>70</sup>	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>71</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>72</sup>	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>73</sup>	Yes <sup>74</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>75</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>76</sup>	Yes <sup>76</sup>

**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>									<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>	
State	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
South Carolina	Yes	No <sup>77</sup>	Yes	No <sup>78</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>79</sup>	Yes <sup>79</sup>
South Dakota	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>80</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>81</sup>	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes, only	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No <sup>83</sup>	No <sup>84</sup>	No <sup>84</sup>	No <sup>84</sup>	No <sup>84</sup>	Yes <sup>85</sup>	Yes <sup>86</sup>	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility <sup>87</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>88</sup>	Yes <sup>88</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes <sup>89</sup>	No <sup>90</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility <sup>91</sup>	Yes <sup>92</sup>	Yes <sup>92</sup>	Yes <sup>92</sup>	Yes <sup>92</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No <sup>93</sup>	Yes <sup>94</sup>	Yes <sup>95</sup>	Yes <sup>96</sup>	Yes <sup>97</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes <sup>98</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	No



**Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2009**

<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>									<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>	
State	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED <sup>2</sup>	ESL <sup>2</sup>	Training <sup>2</sup>	Post-Secondary Education <sup>2</sup>	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
American Samoa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes <sup>99</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>99</sup>	No	No	NA <sup>100</sup>	NA <sup>100</sup>
Guam	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA	No
No Mariana	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NA	No	NA <sup>100</sup>	NA <sup>100</sup>
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes <sup>101</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>102</sup>	Yes <sup>103</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>104</sup>	Yes <sup>104</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.<sup>2</sup> States may require participants to meet work requirements in addition to education and training activities. This additional information can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database. Unless noted, care is generally not approved for graduate level education.<sup>3</sup> Training and educational activities are limited to non-academic vocational, trade, or technical training programs lasting no more than 24 calendar months from the parent's initial enrollment into the program; or, for parents who have already completed the first two years of a four-year college degree program, the last two years of the four-year degree program.<sup>4</sup> Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education or training program. The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.<sup>5</sup> A hand written statement listing job contacts or documentation of job search can be submitted in order to receive an additional 15 calendar days of care. Only 60 calendar days of care for job search may be received in a calendar year, with a 60-month lifetime limit.<sup>6</sup> Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.<sup>7</sup> Counties have the option of including training and education as eligible activities for the subsidy. Activities can lead to an associate's degree or a bachelor's degree, but they are limited to a first bachelor's degree.

<sup>8</sup> Eligibility is determined according to the TANF work program guidelines.

<sup>9</sup> From May 12, 2009 through October 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of the state median income at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program. In addition, between July 1, 2009 and October 1, 2009, TANF activities were limited due to funding constraints; families without an activity would not be eligible for the subsidy.

<sup>10</sup> High school activities are approved for all parents under age 20.

<sup>11</sup> Approved activities include education, training, job search, substance abuse and mental health treatment, or any activity included in the participant's employment plan.

<sup>12</sup> Post-secondary education is only approved if it is part of a TANF Employment and Training program or if the applicant began education activities while in a SNAP Employment and Training program.

<sup>13</sup> TANF participants must be employed, attending school, or participating in the TANF work program.

<sup>14</sup> For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

<sup>15</sup> A client's education activity must consist of at least 20 hours per week. For TANF clients, post-secondary education is limited to degrees related to their field of work.

<sup>16</sup> Enrollment in a degree program is not an approved activity. Participation in vocational programs at colleges and universities is an approved activity.

<sup>17</sup> TANF participation requirements, as outlined in the family service plan, are approved activities.

<sup>18</sup> Families with income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level who are employed and have limited English proficiency are given priority.

<sup>19</sup> Families with income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level who are employed and homeless are given priority.

<sup>20</sup> Applicants may participate in a TANF work program or a treatment program.

<sup>21</sup> Employment and other activities are approved under the state's TANF program. The family may participate in other activities as outlined in its personal responsibility contract.

<sup>22</sup> TANF clients participating in the education and training program are initially and continually eligible if job search activities are listed in their plan.

<sup>23</sup> Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education or training program. Beginning with the twenty-fifth month of participation, the client must work 20 hours or more per week. The work requirement does not apply to a teen parent.

<sup>24</sup> Students who do not work must maintain a 2.5 GPA, and students who work 20 hours or more per week must maintain a 2.0 GPA. The client cannot already have an associate's degree and be seeking a second one. The client cannot already have a bachelor's degree.

<sup>25</sup> Approved activities include education, training, job search, substance abuse and mental health treatment, or any activity included in the participant's responsibility and services plan.

<sup>26</sup> TANF work program participants are authorized to receive care for job search at any time if authorized by their TANF work program caseworker. Approved job search activities for TANF work program participants are the same as for other clients.

<sup>27</sup> For TANF work program families, activities must be approved by a TANF work program caseworker. For other families, activities must be completed through a certified or accredited secondary or post-secondary training organization or institution. Benefits for post-secondary education may only be given for a maximum of 16 semesters and may only support one four year degree or two Associate degrees.

<sup>28</sup> ESL is only authorized under the TANF work program.

<sup>29</sup> Education is an approved activity for teen parents or if it is part of the state work program requirement. For parents who are not teens or part of the work program, care may be provided during education activities if the parent qualifies for the subsidy based on employment.

<sup>30</sup> Training is only an approved activity if it is part of the state work program requirement.

- <sup>31</sup> Eligibility is approved for participation in the state program that provides education, employment, training, and related services for families receiving or applying for TANF assistance.
- <sup>32</sup> The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.
- <sup>33</sup> The parent must earn at least the state minimum wage.
- <sup>34</sup> Education activities must take place at an accredited college or university, leading to an associate's or bachelor's degree.
- <sup>35</sup> If the family is referred by the state's housing authority program, the family may participate in housing search and other shelter activities.
- <sup>36</sup> Families receiving TANF may receive child care if care is authorized by the department that administers the state's TANF program.
- <sup>37</sup> Job search activities are allowed for migrant workers only.
- <sup>38</sup> Training and educational programs must be occupationally relevant and the participant must make sufficient progress. Child care is not approved beyond a bachelor's degree.
- <sup>39</sup> Department assigned employment preparation activities are approved.
- <sup>40</sup> TANF recipients must either be involved in an approved work program as developed by the participant and a job counselor, or one of the following activities outside of the work program: employment, job search, financial and employment services orientation, or appeals and hearings for cash assistance.
- <sup>41</sup> If an individual loses employment or completes school or training, the household may be given up to 30 calendar days to find employment. The family is allowed no more than 2 job search periods per year.
- <sup>42</sup> The student must maintain a 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 grade scale or be making satisfactory progress as defined by the institution.
- <sup>43</sup> The student must maintain a 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 grade scale or its equivalent in another grading system.
- <sup>44</sup> The applicant must be participating in work or education activities.
- <sup>45</sup> In the case of TANF recipients, job search activities are only approved for applicants who have job search in their family investment agreement/employability plan.
- <sup>46</sup> Post-secondary education is not allowed above a bachelor's degree. If, however, the parent received the last post-secondary degree or training certificate over five years ago, subsidies may be allowed for a second certificate or bachelor's degree.
- <sup>47</sup> TANF case assistance parents have to be participating in family investment agreement/employability plan activities that require child care.
- <sup>48</sup> Post-secondary education is not approved for a client to earn a second bachelor's degree.
- <sup>49</sup> High school and GED activities are limited to minor parents.
- <sup>50</sup> Subsidy benefits are approved for a maximum of ten semesters when the only purpose of care is being a student.
- <sup>51</sup> For non-TANF families, care cannot be authorized for more than 40 days of child care services in any six month period. For TANF families, all activities in the individual's employment plan are authorized.
- <sup>52</sup> Training is approved if it prepares the individual for employment.
- <sup>53</sup> Prerequisite courses for post-secondary education are not an eligible activity. All other courses that lead to a degree or certificate in an area of specialization are eligible activities. If the applicant is not participating in the state's employment program, the program cannot result in a bachelor's degree or higher.
- <sup>54</sup> Participants who are seeking both employment and housing can qualify for subsidized care.
- <sup>55</sup> TANF participants must be participating in employment, an associate's or bachelor's degree program, or a course of study necessary to meet the participants' goals for obtaining employment.
- <sup>56</sup> Job search activities are defined by each district.

- <sup>57</sup> Enrollment in more than two consecutive vocational training programs, when care is needed, is not allowed.
- <sup>58</sup> Approved post-secondary education activities include two-year programs other than ones with a specific vocational sequence leading to an associate degree and four-year college programs if the parent is also working at least 17.5 hours per week.
- <sup>59</sup> Policies coded for New York City.
- <sup>60</sup> A county may pay for child care for housing search activities if the county selected this option in its child and family services plan.
- <sup>61</sup> Vocational training at a college or university must lead to a certificate, certificate of completion, post-secondary diploma, or an Associate of Applied Science degree if the student has not previously completed any post-secondary training including a certificate, certificate of completion, diploma, any associate degree, or any bachelor's degree.
- <sup>62</sup> Approved activities include participation in employment, education, training, or any approved TANF work program.
- <sup>63</sup> Post-baccalaureate education is only approved if the education is necessary to meet specific requirements associated with maintaining employment, certification, or licensure.
- <sup>64</sup> Child care is approved if it is necessary for the parent to comply with the requirements of a self-sufficiency contract.
- <sup>65</sup> The individual must have received child care benefits for at least 30 calendar days prior to losing employment or completing a training or education program. Job search activities may be approved for 30 days and no more than twice per calendar year, for a total of 60 days per year, and only if the individual was employed or attending school for at least 90 days between job search activities.
- <sup>66</sup> Care is not approved for both parents to attend GED or ESL classes at the same time.
- <sup>67</sup> Training is approved when it will qualify the individual to meet requirements for a job that the client could not meet without a certificate, accreditation, or licensure. The training program must qualify for federal financial aid from the U.S. Department of Education. In a two parent household, the other parent must be employed during the hours the first parent is attending training. On-the-job training or apprenticeship programs that pay minimum wage are approved under employment activities.
- <sup>68</sup> Post-secondary education must be expected to lead to a degree or certificate. In a two parent household, care will not be authorized if both parents are attending a formal education or training program at the same time.
- <sup>69</sup> Self-employed families are not eligible for the child care subsidy.
- <sup>70</sup> Child care for education activities is covered as long as the client is primarily an employee rather than a student. As a general rule, clients enrolled in enough credit hours to qualify for financial aid are considered students and their class hours cannot be covered.
- <sup>71</sup> Job search activities approved for 60 days per occurrence. TANF families are given 30 days between a break in activities during which they may keep receiving subsidized child care.
- <sup>72</sup> Participants in the TANF training or work support training program are eligible.
- <sup>73</sup> Income eligible parents receiving a child care subsidy may be granted a grace period not to exceed 21 days when the parents experience temporary unemployment or a transition between jobs.
- <sup>74</sup> High school or GED activities are approved for teen parents, under the age of 20, without a high school degree or its equivalent. The applicant must be participating in the state's assistance program for teen parents. TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- <sup>75</sup> Training activities may be approved for teen parents, under the age of 20, without a high school degree or its equivalent. The applicant must be participating in the state's assistance program for teen parents. TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- <sup>76</sup> TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- <sup>77</sup> Job search activities are only approved for TANF recipients.
- <sup>78</sup> ESL may be authorized for TANF recipients in order to comply with a family plan.

- <sup>79</sup> A TANF participant who is participating in work, school, or training, complying with his or her TANF family plan, participating in a TANF countable component, attempting to start a countable component within two weeks, or incapacitated and unable to work for 90 or more days is eligible for child care assistance.
- <sup>80</sup> If a person is already receiving child care assistance and suffers a loss of employment, 30 days of continued assistance can be granted from the last day of employment, contingent upon the applicant reporting in writing the job loss within the required 5 days and providing a statement regarding the last date of employment.
- <sup>81</sup> TANF families participating in activities approved by the TANF employment specialist are eligible for reimbursement of child care costs for those activities.
- <sup>82</sup> Job search is an eligible activity for up to four weeks per fiscal year.
- <sup>83</sup> Job search activities are approved for CCDF eligibility only for homeless families.
- <sup>84</sup> Care is authorized for education or training activities only if clients meet the minimum work requirement.
- <sup>85</sup> Limited funds are available to support child care for mandatory adult participation in SNAP E&T services when no other child care options are available.
- <sup>86</sup> Homeless families may use child care assistance for activities including, but not limited to, employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation.
- <sup>87</sup> Parents must demonstrate involvement in activities generally recognized as necessary to obtain employment or training leading to employment.
- <sup>88</sup> Parents must demonstrate participation in a program that is likely to lead to employment within one year after completion of the program. The policy also applies to training or education programs required to maintain employment. Community service time/training are eligible activities. Volunteer work and post-bachelor education are not eligible activities.
- <sup>89</sup> If the client has been self-employed for less than a year, he or she must provide proof of earnings equivalent to minimum wage for actual hours worked within three months of approval for the program.
- <sup>90</sup> Job search activities are only approved if they are part of a TANF or SNAP work program.
- <sup>91</sup> TANF clients are eligible for job search for initial and continuing eligibility.
- <sup>92</sup> Non-TANF clients over the age of 21 must work 20 hours in conjunction with education and training to be eligible for care.
- <sup>93</sup> Job search is allowed if the applicant is participating in a TANF work program or the SNAP Employment and Training Program.
- <sup>94</sup> If the parent is age 20 or older, approval for high school or GED activities is limited to 24 months. The time restriction does not apply to parents age 19 or younger. Parents age 20 and older must also participate in at least 5 hours of employment per week.
- <sup>95</sup> ESL activities are limited to 24 months.
- <sup>96</sup> Pre-job training is limited to two weeks. Apprenticeships are considered allowable employment.
- <sup>97</sup> Education activities are limited to 24 months. The activity must provide skills that will help the individual maintain his or her current job or help the individual obtain a job in another field. Parents must also participate in at least 5 hours of employment per week.
- <sup>98</sup> Approval for post-secondary education is limited to one degree, unless an associate's degree was earned as part of working towards completing a bachelor's degree. The participant must also meet at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average each term or semester.
- <sup>99</sup> Participants must be taking at least two classes each semester.
- <sup>100</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.
- <sup>101</sup> Any program from an institution that is accredited by the Department of Education resulting in a diploma or certificate is approved.
- <sup>102</sup> The program requires a minimum of 15 hours of weekly training.
- <sup>103</sup> Any educational, training, or rehabilitation program licensed by the department of higher education with a specific vocational, education, or occupational goal that is geared towards the development of knowledge and skills necessary to secure employment is an eligible activity.
- <sup>104</sup> Any TANF parent who is working or officially enrolled or registered and actively participating in a job training or educational program is eligible.

**Table 4. Exemptions from Parent/Caretaker Activity Requirements, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Elderly Exemption <sup>3</sup>	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs <sup>4</sup>
Alabama	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>5</sup>
Alaska	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Arizona	No elderly exemption	No
Arkansas	No elderly exemption	Yes
California	No elderly exemption	Yes <sup>7</sup>
Colorado	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>8</sup>
Connecticut	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Delaware	No elderly exemption	Yes
DC	No elderly exemption	No
Florida	No elderly exemption	Yes
Georgia	60 <sup>9</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>
Hawaii	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>11</sup>
Idaho	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>8</sup>
Illinois	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Indiana	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>12</sup>
Iowa	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>13</sup>
Kansas	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>14</sup>
Kentucky	No elderly exemption	Yes
Louisiana	No elderly exemption	No
Maine	--- <sup>1</sup>	No
Maryland	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Massachusetts	65 <sup>15</sup>	Yes
Michigan	No elderly exemption	Yes
Minnesota	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Mississippi	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>16</sup>
Missouri	No elderly exemption	Yes
Montana	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>17</sup>
Nebraska	No elderly exemption	Yes <sup>18</sup>
Nevada	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>19</sup>
New Hampshire	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>20</sup>
New Jersey	61 <sup>21</sup>	Varies <sup>6</sup>
New Mexico	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
New York	No elderly exemption	Yes
North Carolina	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
North Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>22</sup>
Ohio	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Oklahoma	No elderly exemption	No
Oregon	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>23</sup>
Pennsylvania	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>24</sup>
Rhode Island	No elderly exemption	Yes <sup>25</sup>
South Carolina	No elderly exemption	Yes
South Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>26</sup>

**Table 4. Exemptions from Parent/Caretaker Activity Requirements, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Elderly Exemption <sup>3</sup>	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs <sup>4</sup>
Tennessee	No elderly exemption	Yes
Texas	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>27</sup>
Utah	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Vermont	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>28</sup>
Virginia	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>29</sup>
Washington	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
West Virginia	No elderly exemption	No
Wisconsin	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>30</sup>
Wyoming	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>8</sup>
American Samoa	No elderly exemption	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	No elderly exemption	Yes
No Mariana Islands	No elderly exemption	Varies <sup>6</sup>
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Virgin Islands	No elderly exemption	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Federal CCDF Policies require families to meet at least one reason for care. States may choose to use state funds to provide subsidies for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> The elderly exemption is the minimum age at which an individual would be potentially eligible for CCDF, regardless of work participation.

<sup>4</sup> Variations in the exemption are noted. States are coded "yes" when their policy documents described an exemption for parents with special needs, but did not describe any variations in the policy for single-parent families, two-parent families, temporary special needs, or long-term special needs. Variations beyond what was described in the policy documents may exist.

<sup>5</sup> Parents with special needs are exempt from meeting approved activity requirements if they are in a two-parent household where one parent is participating in an approved activity and the other is incapable of providing care because of a medically verified disability.

<sup>6</sup> Applicants are exempt from meeting approved activity requirements if they are in a two-parent household where one parent is participating in an approved activity and the other is incapable of providing care because of a medically verified disability.

<sup>7</sup> An incapacitated parent or caretaker is temporarily or permanently unable to provide care and supervision of the child for all or part of the day due to a physical or mental health condition.

<sup>8</sup> The family is eligible if one parent in a two-parent household participates in an eligible activity and the other parent is incapacitated. A single parent that is incapacitated and therefore not able to participate in an eligible activity is ineligible for a CCDF subsidy.

<sup>9</sup> Grandparents raising grandchildren under age 5 are exempt from activity requirements if they are recipients of child-only TANF benefits and are at least age 60, or are under age 60 and receiving SSI or RSDI disability benefits.

<sup>10</sup> The family is eligible if one parent in a two-parent household participates in an eligible activity and the other parent is incapacitated. A single parent that is incapacitated and therefore not able to participate in an eligible activity is ineligible for a CCDF subsidy.

<sup>11</sup> Care is allowed for a two parent family when one parent is permanently or temporarily disabled. Care is allowed in a one parent household when the parent is temporarily disabled.

<sup>12</sup> In single-parent families, CCDF benefits can be continued when the parent has a temporary medical condition that prevents the parent from working or participating in training activities and when the parent's employer provides a statement indicating the parent has an assurance he or she may return to his or her job. In two-parent households, CCDF benefits may be provided to allow one parent to participate in employment or training activities if the disabled parent provides a valid doctor's statement indicating he or she is unable to participate in employment or training and is unable to care for his or her child. In two-parent families in which both parents are disabled, CCDF benefits can be continued if the condition of one parent is temporary, prevents the parent from working or participating in training activities, and the parent's employer provides a statement indicating the parent has an assurance he or she may return to his or her job.

<sup>13</sup> In a single parent or two parent household, care is authorized if the parent is temporarily unable to work or attend training due to medical reasons. If one parent in a two parent household has a long term medical condition, care may be provided in order to allow the second parent to continue to work or attend training.

<sup>14</sup> Parents with a temporary emergency need, including hospitalization or otherwise being temporarily unable to provide adequate care, may be approved for subsidized care for up to six months.

<sup>15</sup> Individuals age 65 and over and retired do not have to meet work requirements.

<sup>16</sup> When one parent in a two-parent home has documented special needs, the parent with special needs does not have to meet the work requirement. When a single parent has documented special needs and a guardian is responsible for the parent's affairs, the guardian must meet the work requirement. If there is no other responsible guardian, the parent does not have to meet the work requirement.

<sup>17</sup> The minimum hourly work requirement for a parent with severe disability may be waived if a licensed practitioner determines that the parent with a disability is unable to work the number of hours required to receive a subsidy and the family otherwise qualifies for subsidies. If the parent's work requirement is waived, he or she may not qualify for subsidies during school or training time.

<sup>18</sup> Child care is approved when the parent has a medically verified disability.

<sup>19</sup> Exemption requests are considered on a case-by-case basis when submitted with supporting documentation, such as medical documentation.

<sup>20</sup> Care is allowed for a two parent family when one parent is permanently or temporarily disabled, and the other parent meets the eligibility criteria of the program. Care is allowed in a one parent household when the parent is temporarily disabled.

<sup>21</sup> Individuals in the kinship child care program are exempt from the work requirement when they are over the age of 60.

<sup>22</sup> If a single parent is temporarily ill or incapacitated, care may be authorized for continuing eligibility only. In a two-parent home, if one parent is temporarily disabled, the other parent must continue to participate in an eligible activity.

<sup>23</sup> Applicants are exempt from meeting approved activity requirements if they are in a two-parent household where one adult is working and the unemployed adult is physically or mentally unable to provide adequate care. The parent's mental or physical incapacity must be verified.

<sup>24</sup> A single parent who becomes disabled following the determination of eligibility is exempt from work, education, or training activities for a period of 183 days. An individual in a two-parent home may be exempt if the other parent continues to meet the activity requirement.

<sup>25</sup> A family that has already been determined eligible for services may request an exception to the work requirement and provide documentation to support the claim.

<sup>26</sup> Exceptions can be made to the work and school requirements if extraordinary factors exist. These are considered on a case-by-case basis and require professional documentation as to why the program requirements cannot be met. These include physical or mental limitations of the parent or applicant.

<sup>27</sup> Local agencies have the option to make exemptions for parents with documented disabilities.

<sup>28</sup> The parent must be physically, mentally, or emotionally incapable of providing all the care and supervision to his or her children, as determined by an MD, NP, PA, or licensed psychologist. Authorization of child care financial assistance is limited to the number of days and hours per week recommended by the professional making the determination.

<sup>29</sup> Care is available for up to four weeks in a twelve month period if the parent is ill or incapacitated. The time period may be extended for justifiable reasons. In two-parent households, there must be a documented good cause as to why neither parent can provide child care.

<sup>30</sup> In a two-parent family, the family may qualify for care if one parent is incapacitated. In a one-parent family, the parent must participate in an approved activity.



**Table 5. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Alabama	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>
Alaska	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>5</sup>	Same as other families
Arizona	Other <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Other <sup>8</sup>	Other <sup>9</sup>
Arkansas	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>10</sup>	Other <sup>10</sup>
California	Other <sup>11</sup>	Other <sup>12</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>13</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>14</sup>
Colorado	Same as other families <sup>15</sup>	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Connecticut	Same as other families <sup>16</sup>	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Delaware	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
DC	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement <sup>17</sup>	Same as other families <sup>18</sup>
Florida	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>19</sup>	Other <sup>19</sup>
Georgia	Other <sup>20</sup>	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home <sup>21</sup>	Same as other families
Hawaii	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>22</sup>	Same as other families <sup>23</sup>
Idaho	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>24</sup>	Same as other families
Illinois	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Indiana	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home <sup>25</sup>	Same as other families <sup>26</sup>
Iowa	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>7</sup>	Same as other families <sup>27</sup>
Kansas	Other <sup>28</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>29</sup>	Other <sup>30</sup>
Kentucky	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other <sup>31</sup>	Not eligible
Louisiana	NA <sup>32</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>33</sup>	Other <sup>34</sup>
Maine	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Maryland	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	Same as other families	Other <sup>35</sup>	Other <sup>36</sup>	Same as other families <sup>37</sup>
Michigan	Same as other families <sup>38</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>39</sup>	Other <sup>40</sup>
Minnesota	Other <sup>41</sup>	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible

**Table 5. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Mississippi	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual <sup>42</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>43</sup>	Other <sup>44</sup>
Missouri	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Montana	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>45</sup>	Other <sup>46</sup>
Nebraska	Other <sup>47</sup>	Same as other families	Same as other families <sup>48</sup>	Same as other families <sup>23</sup>
Nevada	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>49</sup>	Other <sup>50</sup>
New Hampshire	Same as other families	Other <sup>51</sup>	Same as other families	Same as other families
New Jersey	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual <sup>52</sup>	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement <sup>53</sup>
New Mexico	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other <sup>54</sup>	Other <sup>54</sup>
New York	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual <sup>55</sup>	Other <sup>56, 57</sup>	No activity requirement	Other <sup>56, 58</sup>
North Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home <sup>59</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>60</sup>
North Dakota	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible <sup>61</sup>
Ohio	Other <sup>62</sup>	No activity requirement	Varies depending on if child left in home <sup>63</sup>	Same as other families
Oklahoma	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>64</sup>	Same as other families <sup>65</sup>
Oregon	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families
Pennsylvania	Other <sup>66</sup>	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families <sup>67</sup>
Rhode Island	Same as other families	Same as other families	--- <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>68</sup>
South Carolina	Same as other families <sup>69</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>70</sup>	Same as other families <sup>71</sup>
South Dakota	Other <sup>72</sup>	Same as other families	Other <sup>73</sup>	Other <sup>73</sup>
Tennessee	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Texas	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>74</sup>	Other <sup>74</sup>
Utah	Same as other families	Other <sup>75</sup>	Same as other families	Not eligible <sup>76</sup>
Vermont	NA <sup>32</sup>	Other <sup>77</sup>	Other <sup>78</sup>	Other <sup>79</sup>

**Table 5. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>80</sup>	Not eligible <sup>61</sup>
Washington	NA <sup>32</sup>	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
West Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>54</sup>	Same as other families <sup>81</sup>
Wisconsin	Same as other families <sup>82</sup>	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families <sup>83</sup>
Wyoming	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families
American Samoa	NA <sup>32</sup>	Other <sup>84</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>85</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>86</sup>
Guam	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>87</sup>	Other <sup>88</sup>
No Mariana Islands	NA <sup>32</sup>	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Puerto Rico	Same as other families	No activity requirement <sup>89</sup>	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Virgin Islands	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other <sup>90</sup>	No activity requirement <sup>91</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Federal CCDF policies require families to meet at least one reason for care. States may choose to use state funds to provide subsidies for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> Any child for whom the department submits a written referral requesting services for a reason of protective services is eligible for care.

<sup>4</sup> If the department has legal custody of the child or the parent has signed a boarding home agreement, and the department provides a written referral, the foster care child is eligible for care.

<sup>5</sup> Eligibility is determined by the Office of Children's Services.

<sup>6</sup> Families receiving transitional child care must be employed.

<sup>7</sup> A client living in homeless or domestic violence shelters is eligible for care based on participation in structured shelter activities as verified by the shelter, or if the client is unable to care for his or her child due to a physical, mental, or emotional disability.

<sup>8</sup> Families are eligible for protective services child care when the protective services file requires child care and there is either a confirmed case of abuse or a risk of abuse or neglect. Families receiving care through child protective services are not required to meet income guidelines.

<sup>9</sup> Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families. The department may pay for child protective services child care during the time foster parents spend at work, in training, counseling, or similar activities which are directly connected to their ability to care for foster children in their home.

<sup>10</sup> Protective services or foster care families have a separate eligibility process.

<sup>11</sup> Activity requirements for transitional child care families are generally the same as non-transitional child care families except that they may also be participating in job retention services approved by the county welfare department. Housing search for homeless families is not a qualifying activity.

<sup>12</sup> Activities are approved if they are related to seeking permanent housing for family stability and, if the family is residing in the shelter, appointments or activities necessary to comply with shelter participation requirements.

- <sup>13</sup> Child protective services families do not have to meet income requirements.
- <sup>14</sup> Foster care cases are treated the same as child protective services cases for purposes of eligibility and income requirements.
- <sup>15</sup> Families transitioning from TANF to low-income child care do not have to complete an application until redetermination.
- <sup>16</sup> Parents must apply within six months after the date cash assistance benefits were discontinued.
- <sup>17</sup> There are no requirements of the parents for training or employment. The child under protection may reside with a relative or guardian outside the District of Columbia.
- <sup>18</sup> The foster parent must be working a minimum of 20 hours per week. The child may reside with a foster parent or guardian outside the District of Columbia.
- <sup>19</sup> Eligibility is not dependent on family income or work requirements but rather on a documented referral from the child protective services department.
- <sup>20</sup> Transitional child care recipients may work less than the hourly requirements but work at least the minimum hours that made them ineligible for TANF. Transitional child care clients must participate in one or more state approved activities a minimum of 24 hours per week for each responsible adult.
- <sup>21</sup> When the child is left in the home and care is needed for the child's protection, the family is not required to meet work requirements, but the family must meet income and residency criteria. When the child is placed in the care of another relative or family friend, the applicant must meet work or activity requirements as well as income and residency requirements.
- <sup>22</sup> The family must have a court order that specifies care is needed for a specific purpose, such as work. Child protective services families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- <sup>23</sup> Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- <sup>24</sup> A child is eligible for child care benefits if the child protection case plan requires constant supervision.
- <sup>25</sup> Custodians or caretakers in child protective services cases in which children are in out-of-home placements are subject to the same requirements as non-child protective services families. In child protective services cases in which children remain in their own homes, families are categorically eligible (service and financial need requirements are waived) if the child protective services caseworker provides written documentation that child care is a necessary part of the case plan.
- <sup>26</sup> Activities conferring eligibility for foster children are the same as for non-foster care families. However, licensed foster parents are not included in the unit for the purpose of calculating family income.
- <sup>27</sup> Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.
- <sup>28</sup> TANF recipients who gain employment and therefore lose their cash assistance are given a two month grace period during which they remain eligible for child care subsidies but do not have to meet the 20 hour per week minimum.
- <sup>29</sup> If a temporary emergency need for service is established and a social services program manager signs a request for social services child care, care may be approved for six months.
- <sup>30</sup> Care may be approved for juvenile offenders when the foster parent is employed and needs care. Children in licensed foster care are provided care through a different program.
- <sup>31</sup> Care may be authorized for preventive services when the child is at risk of abuse or neglect or protective services when the child has been abused or neglected. Child protective services cases are not required to meet the same income thresholds as other participants.
- <sup>32</sup> This state or outlying area does not have transitional child care.
- <sup>33</sup> Protective services children are eligible regardless of income when the child care services are necessary in order to maintain the child in his or her own home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the protective services program.
- <sup>34</sup> Foster children are eligible for care to maintain the child's current placement in a foster or adoptive home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the foster care program.
- <sup>35</sup> If the family is referred by the state's housing authority program, the family may participate in housing search and other shelter activities.
- <sup>36</sup> The child protective services agency may authorize care on a case-by-case basis for families with active protective needs documented in a supported report of abuse or neglect within the previous 12 months or when there is a determination of need to begin or continue supportive child care at a supervisory progress review.
- <sup>37</sup> The family is required to meet the activity requirement, but is exempt from the income requirement.

<sup>38</sup> Families are exempt from income determination.

<sup>39</sup> Families are automatically eligible if child care is required by an active protective services plan. Families are exempt from income determination.

<sup>40</sup> When the child needing care has an active care case and child care is a component of the foster care service plan, the child is automatically eligible for care without income determination.

<sup>41</sup> Transitional child care families are eligible for subsidies through employment or job search activities. Participants must be employed an average of 20 hours per week. Education does not confer eligibility for families under the transitional child care sub-program, but if a participant is a full-time student, he or she need only be employed a minimum of 10 hours per week. However, the participant will only be authorized for hours when he or she is working.

<sup>42</sup> Families in transitional child care do not need to meet the work hours requirement. The 25 hours per week work requirement is reduced for foreign students who hold a VISA because they are permitted to work only on campus for 20 hours per week. In order to remain eligible a copy of the VISA must be submitted annually to make sure it is current.

<sup>43</sup> To be eligible for child care services, the caretaker must be working a minimum of 25 hours per week or enrolled in an educational training program and working the minimum required hours, unless exempted due to extenuating circumstances. The family does not have to meet the income requirement.

<sup>44</sup> Children that are placed in a licensed foster family home or placed with an approved relative or kinship caretaker are considered a family of one. However, in determining eligibility the foster parents are required to meet the work, educational, or training requirements unless exempted by the state due to extenuating circumstances.

<sup>45</sup> To qualify for child protective services child care, the child must need care because of the danger of neglect or abuse. The physical or emotional risk to the child needs to be documented in the case record. Some families may be required to pay for child care services, as determined on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>46</sup> The department may pay for child care during the time foster parents spend at work, in training, counseling, or similar activities which are directly connected to their ability to care for foster children in their home.

<sup>47</sup> Transitional child care may be provided if all of the following criteria are met: the family loses TANF eligibility as a result of increased earnings or hours of employment, the family received a TANF grant for which they were eligible in 3 of the last 6 months preceding ineligibility, the family provides financial information to determine eligibility and copayments, child care is necessary to accept or retain employment, and the family's gross earned and unearned income is equal to or less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level.

<sup>48</sup> Families who require emergency child protective services or require child protective family services may be eligible without regard to income. Families receiving protective services must still meet the need for service requirement.

<sup>49</sup> To be eligible under this category, children must be placed in the custody of an individual for a defined length of time, until they can be returned to their parents. If the child is placed in the custody of an individual who is related by blood or marriage, the applicant must become a licensed foster parent within six months of the placement.

<sup>50</sup> Approved activities for foster parents must be verified by a caseworker. If the foster parent is related by blood or marriage, the eligible foster parent can receive up to two years of 100 percent of the state maximum reimbursement amount. After the two years, the foster parent will no longer be eligible as a foster care case.

<sup>51</sup> Applicants can qualify for child care assistance if they are participating in a combination of job and housing search activities.

<sup>52</sup> Transitional child care is available for families who are no longer eligible for TANF due to increased earnings or increased employment that results in increased earnings.

<sup>53</sup> Foster children in out-of-home settings are considered to be under child protective services and therefore automatically eligible.

<sup>54</sup> Eligibility is determined by the child protective services worker.

<sup>55</sup> The family must have received TANF for three of the previous six months, have income at or below 200 percent of the state income standard, meet child support requirements, and meet certain criteria for closing the TANF case. The TANF case must have been closed due to increased employment income, voluntary closure, or meeting the five year time limit for assistance and not applying for, not being eligible for, or being in the process of applying for additional safety net assistance.

<sup>56</sup> Policies coded for New York City.

<sup>57</sup> One or more of the legally responsible adults must reside in an approved homeless family emergency shelter.

- <sup>58</sup> The child must be referred by a voluntary foster care agency or the administration for children's services. Care is authorized for one year if the parent is employed or for six months of the parent is not employed.
- <sup>59</sup> If a child is in protective services and needs child care in order to stay in his or her own home, the child is automatically eligible. If a child is removed from the home, he or she can no longer receive care as a child protective services case but must apply under another need category.
- <sup>60</sup> Children in foster care who are in the custody of a county and have been placed either with an adult other than their parents or in a licensed foster home are eligible.
- <sup>61</sup> Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- <sup>62</sup> The family must be in need of child care due to employment. The family's income must not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level, and the family must meet all requirements of the application and redetermination process.
- <sup>63</sup> Protective child care is authorized only if the child resides in the home of the parent for whom the protective case plan is written.
- <sup>64</sup> Child care may be approved in critical situations to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation.
- <sup>65</sup> Parents must be working at least 20 hours per week or one parent must be working and the other have a significant disability that precludes providing care for the child.
- <sup>66</sup> Families must meet work participation requirements, unless they lost TANF eligibility due to having earnings over the TANF income limit, in which case they do not have to meet minimum work hour requirements.
- <sup>67</sup> Foster children are eligible for care as long as the foster parents meet the nonfinancial eligibility requirements.
- <sup>68</sup> Foster parents must be working, or the developmental needs of the foster child must require that the child attend day care.
- <sup>69</sup> Participants must fall into one of four program categories. The first transitional child care category applies to applicants who were terminated from TANF for earned income exceeding TANF guidelines and who received TANF assistance in the previous month. The second category is for applicants whose first year of transitional child care is ending or who previously received TANF and failed to apply for transitional child care. The third category is for applicants who become employed within two years of leaving TANF. The fourth category is for families who become employed or increase earnings during a full-family sanction in TANF and become ineligible for TANF. Applicants in all categories must meet income and work requirements.
- <sup>70</sup> Care must be needed to enable the child to remain in the home of the parent, or a caretaker if the child is removed from the parent's home, and to reduce the effects of abuse and neglect by addressing physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and language development needs. The parent is not required to meet income or activity requirements.
- <sup>71</sup> The foster parent must meet the work requirement. Only the child's income is used to determine eligibility. Children placed in an out-of-state placement and children placed in South Carolina from another state are not eligible for child care services through the state's primary child care program.
- <sup>72</sup> There is no minimum work requirement.
- <sup>73</sup> In cases where the state or other licensed agency has legal custody of the child, foster parents are not required to meet income or work requirements. However, care is only authorized for the times the foster parents are working or attending school. In cases where the foster parents adopt the child or receive guardianship, the foster parents must meet the minimum work or school requirements.
- <sup>74</sup> The child protective services agency has the responsibility for determining child care eligibility for children in the agency's protective care, including foster care.
- <sup>75</sup> Homeless families may qualify under different activity requirements. If the individual has a referral from a recognized homeless agency, care may be approved for employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation.
- <sup>76</sup> Foster care parents are not eligible for child care benefits for their foster children. This includes the child of a teen parent in foster care.
- <sup>77</sup> Care may be approved in order to protect children from harm.
- <sup>78</sup> The family must have a referral from a child protective services worker. If a family is categorized as protective services, the family is eligible as long as funds are available.
- <sup>79</sup> Foster families whose service need is based on the special needs of a foster child or foster parent are eligible for child care financial assistance at 100 percent of the state established rate, regardless of income.

<sup>80</sup> Child protective service is an approved activity for CCDF-eligible families if the families are receiving child protective services through the family assessment track, investigation track, or child protective services on-going. When parents are involved in activities included in the child protective services plan, the local department is required to approve child care.

<sup>81</sup> The foster parent must be participating in an employment, education, or job training activity. The family must meet the income requirement, but it is based on the income of the child.

<sup>82</sup> Families transitioning off of a TANF work program are assigned the minimum copayment based on the number of children in care for up to five weeks of care.

<sup>83</sup> Foster parents must meet the activity requirement. Income is based on the natural or adoptive parents' income. The eligibility threshold is set at 200 percent of the federal poverty level, rather than the 185 percent used for other families.

<sup>84</sup> If a family is categorized as protective services due to homelessness as a result of a natural disaster, the family is eligible as long as funds are available.

<sup>85</sup> Children referred by child protective services receive immediate placement.

<sup>86</sup> The parent is not required to participate in employment, education, or training activities.

<sup>87</sup> Income and copayment requirements are waived and the parent must be participating in work, education, or training activities. If a non-parent caretaker is requesting child care for his or her own child in addition to the child in protective services, income is counted.

<sup>88</sup> Income and copayment requirements are waived and the parent must be participating in work, education, or training activities. If a non-parent caretaker is requesting child care for his or her own child in addition to the child in foster care, income is counted. Children may also receive care while awaiting placement in a foster home, while the foster parent requires time to implement the case plan, or when the foster parent requires time away from the child.

<sup>89</sup> Children with families who have unstable housing are not required to meet eligibility requirements.

<sup>90</sup> Applicants who have children in protective services must have a letter of recommendation or court order documenting it is in the best interest of the child to be placed in child care daily. On a case-by-case basis, the agency may waive income eligibility requirements.

<sup>91</sup> Foster care parents are not required to work or participate in education or training activities.

**Table 6. CCDF Eligibility if Sanctioned in Another Program, 2009**

State	If Sanctioned in TANF	If Sanctioned in SNAP
Alabama	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Alaska	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>2</sup>	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>2</sup>
Arizona	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>3</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Arkansas	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
California	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Colorado	Eligible for CCDF <sup>4</sup>	NA <sup>5</sup>
Connecticut	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Delaware	Ineligible for CCDF	Ineligible for CCDF
DC	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Florida	Eligible for CCDF	NA <sup>5</sup>
Georgia	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Hawaii	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>6</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Idaho	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Illinois	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Indiana	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>7</sup>	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>7</sup>
Iowa	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>6</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Kansas	Eligible for CCDF <sup>8</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Kentucky	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Louisiana	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Maine	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Maryland	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Massachusetts	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Michigan	Eligible for CCDF <sup>9</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Minnesota	Eligible for CCDF <sup>10</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Mississippi	Ineligible for CCDF <sup>11</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Missouri	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Montana	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>12</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Nebraska	Eligible for CCDF <sup>8</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Nevada	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
New Hampshire	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>13</sup>	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>13</sup>
New Jersey	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
New Mexico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
New York	Eligible for CCDF <sup>14</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
North Carolina	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
North Dakota	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Ohio	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Oklahoma	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Oregon	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Pennsylvania	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Rhode Island	Ineligible for CCDF	--- <sup>1</sup>
South Carolina	Eligible for CCDF <sup>15</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
South Dakota	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Tennessee	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>16</sup>	Eligible for CCDF



**Table 6. CCDF Eligibility if Sanctioned in Another Program, 2009**

State	If Sanctioned in TANF	If Sanctioned in SNAP
Texas	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Utah	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Vermont	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Virginia	Eligible for CCDF <sup>17</sup>	Eligible for CCDF
Washington	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
West Virginia	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Wisconsin	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>18</sup>	May be eligible for CCDF <sup>18</sup>
Wyoming	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF <sup>19</sup>
American Samoa	NA <sup>20</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
No Mariana Islands	NA <sup>20</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	Ineligible for CCDF <sup>21</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> A family may be prohibited from receiving subsidies if one or more of the parents in a family is ineligible because of placement upon an agency list of ineligible families due to an intentional program violation.

<sup>3</sup> TANF work participants who have been sanctioned are ineligible for child care services for E&T. Child care is still authorized for employment activities.

<sup>4</sup> Families may be eligible if sanctioned in the TANF work program, but only if the case remains open and they are participating in activities to lift the sanction.

<sup>5</sup> Child care for SNAP participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>6</sup> Applicants sanctioned under the TANF work program may still be eligible for the subsidy if they meet the activity and income requirements for all other families.

<sup>7</sup> The family is ineligible if subject to a full-family sanction or if the family has had a welfare fraud conviction.

<sup>8</sup> The applicant is still eligible unless he or she is sanctioned for child support non-cooperation in TANF.

<sup>9</sup> TANF sanctions do not directly impact CCDF eligibility. When sanctioned in TANF, families convert to income eligible child care. Income eligible families who are sanctioned for child support forfeit eligibility status.

<sup>10</sup> Whether a participant sanctioned in TANF is eligible for child care depends on the type of non-cooperation and participation in authorized activities. Participants sanctioned in the four month diversionary work program can still apply for regular child care. Participants sanctioned in the diversionary work program due to non-cooperation with child support are ineligible for child care assistance.

<sup>11</sup> Eligibility for child care service for TANF parent(s) is determined by the TANF case manager. Each participant must comply with all the requirements of the TANF program.

<sup>12</sup> Subsidies may still be available for partial compliance or when one parent is still participating and the other parent is disqualified.

<sup>13</sup> The family may still qualify for care if they meet the activity requirements. If the family is not compliant with the work program requirements, they generally do not meet the activity requirements for the child care subsidy program.

<sup>14</sup> Care may continue to be subsidized if care is necessary for the parent to participate in unsubsidized employment as long as the parent earns minimum wage, even if the parent does not meet the work requirements.

<sup>15</sup> If the client has a full-family sanction in TANF, he or she may still be eligible for child care assistance. If a family household member becomes employed or increases earnings during a full-family sanction and the earnings cause the family household unit to become ineligible for TANF benefits, the family may still be eligible to receive child care under the requirements for transitional child care or SNAP.

<sup>16</sup> The family is ineligible if the parent is non-compliant with the TANF work program or sanctioned for child support non-cooperation in TANF.

<sup>17</sup> A TANF work program participant who has been sanctioned may receive the child care subsidy if such subsidy is necessary to maintain employment or to perform a verifiable act of compliance.

<sup>18</sup> Families with three separate findings of intentional program violation, including TANF and SNAP E&T, are ineligible for assistance.

<sup>19</sup> The SNAP client is still eligible unless he or she is sanctioned in SNAP E&T.

<sup>20</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

<sup>21</sup> TANF clients are only guaranteed child care slots while in good standing with the TANF program.

**Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>		
		Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size
Alabama	18 <sup>2</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Alaska	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Arizona	19 <sup>3</sup>	Varies <sup>4</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Always included
Arkansas	17 <sup>6</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another <sup>7</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included <sup>7</sup>	Always included
California	18 <sup>8</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Colorado	21 <sup>9</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Connecticut	17	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit <sup>10</sup>	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included <sup>10</sup>	Always included
Delaware	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
DC	25 <sup>11</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Never included
Florida	17 <sup>12</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Georgia	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Hawaii	17 <sup>13</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Idaho	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included

**Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>		
		Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size
Illinois	19	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Indiana	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Iowa	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Kansas	17	Varies <sup>14</sup>	Varies <sup>14</sup>	Always included
Kentucky	19 <sup>15</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Louisiana	17	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Maine	19 <sup>16</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Maryland	17	Varies <sup>17</sup>	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Massachusetts	19	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Michigan	17 <sup>18</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Minnesota	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Mississippi	17	Varies <sup>19</sup>	Varies <sup>19</sup>	Always included
Missouri	17	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Always included
Montana	19	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included

**Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>		
		Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size
Nebraska	18	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Nevada	17	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
New Hampshire	19 <sup>21</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
New Jersey	18	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Varies <sup>22</sup>
New Mexico	19	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
New York	20	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
North Carolina	17	Varies <sup>23</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Never included
North Dakota	20 <sup>24</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Ohio	17	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit <sup>25</sup>	Parents/caretakers of the teen parent included <sup>25</sup>	Always included
Oklahoma	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Oregon	17	Varies <sup>26</sup>	Varies <sup>26</sup>	Always included
Pennsylvania	17	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Rhode Island	19	Varies <sup>27</sup>	Varies <sup>27</sup>	Always included
South Carolina	17 <sup>28</sup>	Varies <sup>29</sup>	Varies <sup>29</sup>	Always included

**Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>		
		Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size
South Dakota	19	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another <sup>30</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included <sup>30</sup>	Always included
Tennessee	19	Varies <sup>31</sup>	Varies <sup>32</sup>	Always included
Texas	19 <sup>33</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Utah	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another <sup>34</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included <sup>34</sup>	Always included <sup>34</sup>
Vermont	17	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Always included
Virginia	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Washington	21 <sup>35</sup>	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included	Always included
West Virginia	17	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another <sup>36</sup>	Only teen parent and child(ren) included <sup>36</sup>	Always included
Wisconsin	19 <sup>24</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Wyoming	17	Varies <sup>37</sup>	Varies <sup>37</sup>	Always included
American Samoa	17	Varies <sup>38</sup>	Varies <sup>38</sup>	Always included
Guam	18 <sup>39</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Always included
No Mariana Islands	18 <sup>40</sup>	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included	Always included
Puerto Rico	20	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Always included
Virgin Islands	19	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.<sup>2</sup> The maximum age is 18 if the parent remains in high school or its equivalent.<sup>3</sup> A minor parent is a parent under age 18. A teen parent is a parent age 13 through 19.

- <sup>4</sup> Policies for minor and teen parents vary. When the siblings of a minor parent receive subsidized child care, the minor, parent, adult parent, and siblings form one unit.
- <sup>5</sup> If the parent of the minor intends to claim either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, they are both included in the unit. If the parent does not intend to count either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, the minor and the minor's child are counted as a separate unit.
- <sup>6</sup> An individual under the age of 18 is considered an emancipated minor and allowed to apply for child care assistance if one of the following conditions exists: the individual is legally emancipated by court order; the individual is currently or previously married; or the individual is living outside the home of a custodial adult with no plans to return and no indication that his or her parent or custodians regard themselves as being responsible for his or her care and control. All other applicants must be at least 18 years of age and must have full-time physical custody of the child.
- <sup>7</sup> The policy applies to emancipated minors, who are considered and treated like adult applicants.
- <sup>8</sup> The maximum age is 17 if the teen parent is not enrolled in high school.
- <sup>9</sup> A parent is considered a teen parent up to the end of the month of his or her nineteenth birthday, or up to the end of the month of the twenty-second birthday if he or she is attending high school, a GED program, or junior high or middle school and his or her child was born prior to the parent's 20th birthday.
- <sup>10</sup> Any individuals who are counted as part of the family unit for TANF are also counted as part of the family unit for child care assistance.
- <sup>11</sup> A parent age 25 or younger who lives with a parent or guardian and attends high school or college is considered a young adult and treated the same as a teen parent.
- <sup>12</sup> The maximum age applies unless the parent is married or emancipated.
- <sup>13</sup> Teen parents may be eligible for care if they meet the eligibility criteria and are not living in the same household as their adult parents or caretakers.
- <sup>14</sup> When a minor teen parent needs child care to finish high school or obtain a GED, the minor's caretaker is included in the unit. The teen parent's siblings are not included.
- <sup>15</sup> A teen parent is defined as being age 19 or younger and actively seeking a high school diploma or GED.
- <sup>16</sup> The teen parent must reside with his or her child and attend a secondary school or GED equivalency program.
- <sup>17</sup> Teen parents apply as the head of household. When an adult parent has physical custody of children in need of care, another unit is established with the adult listed as head of household. The adult parent is still considered part of the unit in the teen parent's case.
- <sup>18</sup> The applicant must be unmarried to be considered a minor parent. Minor parents who have not completed high school must attend elementary or secondary school full-time or, if aged 16 or 17, participate in a TANF work program. Minor parents must also live in an adult-supervised living arrangement or show good cause for not living in an adult-supervised setting.
- <sup>19</sup> Any parent enrolled full-time in high school or in a GED program may make an application in his or her own name, as a family unit separate from his or her parent.
- <sup>20</sup> A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.
- <sup>21</sup> Full-time students with a biological, foster, step, guardianship, or adoptive relationship to a parent in the household may be considered teen parents through age 19.
- <sup>22</sup> If the step-parent is legally responsible for the child, he or she is included.
- <sup>23</sup> The teen parent is counted in the adult parent's unit, but the teen parent's child is not.
- <sup>24</sup> The parent must be enrolled in the Crossroads program to be eligible for income-excluded child care through age 20. Other teen parents do not receive preferential treatment.
- <sup>25</sup> A minor parent who participates in the learning, earning, and parenting (LEAP) program may apply for child care benefits on his or her own. The family is then defined as the minor parent and the children of the minor parent.
- <sup>26</sup> Minor parents who are employed and request a separate employment-related day care case are considered the caretaker of their own unit and their income is counted. If they do not request a separate case, they may be included in the adult parents unit, and the income of the minor parent is not counted.
- <sup>27</sup> If the teen parent is under the age of 16 and not an emancipated minor, the parent or legal guardian of the teen parent is included in the unit.

- <sup>28</sup> In order to apply for child care, the parent must be 18 or within six months of turning 18. If the parent is not 18, he or she must be legally emancipated in order to apply for child care. If the minor is not legally emancipated, the minor's parent must apply for child care and meet all eligibility criteria. Teen parents under 18 receiving TANF do not have to be emancipated in order to receive child care.
- <sup>29</sup> If the minor is legally emancipated, he or she is counted as a separate unit. If the minor is not emancipated, the minor and parents are counted as one unit.
- <sup>30</sup> If a minor parent has a child, he or she is considered the applicant and must meet the minimum work or school requirements.
- <sup>31</sup> The parents of the minor parent are included in the unit but not the siblings.
- <sup>32</sup> A minor parent under age 18 may be considered a separate household if he or she is legally emancipated.
- <sup>33</sup> A person can be considered a teen parent through age 19 if he or she is attending high school or its equivalent.
- <sup>34</sup> TANF families follow TANF family composition guidelines.
- <sup>35</sup> Teen parents in high school or a GED program do not have to meet work requirements through age 21.
- <sup>36</sup> The minor and child form one unit as long as the minor parent has legal custody of the child.
- <sup>37</sup> If all three generations are part of the same TANF payment unit, they are considered one unit; otherwise the minor and child form one unit, and the minor's parents and siblings form another unit.
- <sup>38</sup> Grandparents may include grandchildren in the unit if they have legally adopted the children or if they provide more than 50 percent of the care for the children.
- <sup>39</sup> A teen parent is an unmarried parent who is under the age of 19, has not received a high school diploma or GED, lives in the home of his or her parent or guardian, and attends a high school program.
- <sup>40</sup> The applicant must be unmarried, attending high school or a GED program, and be living with a parent, adult relative, or legal guardian.



**Table 8. Treatment of Family Members' Earnings when Determining Eligibility, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children and Siblings	Teen Parent	Step-Parent	Parent Temporarily Absent
Alabama	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Arizona	Varies/partially counted <sup>3</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Arkansas	Counted at age 18 and older	Varies/partially counted <sup>4</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
California	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Colorado	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>5</sup>
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Delaware	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	NA <sup>6</sup>	Not counted
Florida	Counted at age 18 and older <sup>7</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>8</sup>
Hawaii	Varies/partially counted <sup>9</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>10</sup>	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>11</sup>
Idaho	Counted at age 18 and older	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Illinois	Counted at age 19 and older	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Indiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Iowa	Counted at age 15 and older <sup>12</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Kansas	Counted at age 18 and older <sup>7</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Kentucky	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>13</sup>
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Maine	Varies/partially counted <sup>14</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Maryland	Counted at age 15 and older <sup>15</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>16</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Massachusetts	Counted at age 21 and older	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Michigan	Varies/partially counted <sup>17</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>18</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Minnesota	Varies/partially counted <sup>19</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>19</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Missouri	Varies/partially counted <sup>17</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted <sup>20</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted

**Table 8. Treatment of Family Members' Earnings when Determining Eligibility, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children and Siblings	Teen Parent	Step-Parent	Parent Temporarily Absent
Nebraska	Varies/partially counted <sup>21</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>21</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Nevada	Varies/partially counted <sup>22</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>22</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Varies/partially counted <sup>23</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>24</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
New Mexico	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
New York	Counted at age 14 and older	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>25</sup>
North Carolina	Not counted	Fully counted	NA <sup>6</sup>	Fully counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>26</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Ohio	Varies/partially counted <sup>27</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Varies/partially counted <sup>28</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Oregon	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>29</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	Not counted	Not counted <sup>30</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>31</sup>	Not counted
Rhode Island	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted
South Carolina	Counted at age 18 and older	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
South Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>32</sup>
Tennessee	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Texas	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Utah	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Vermont	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Washington	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
West Virginia	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Not counted <sup>33</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>34</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
Wyoming	Varies/partially counted <sup>27</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
American Samoa	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>35</sup>	Fully counted	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	--- <sup>1</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>36</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted
No Mariana Islands	Varies/partially counted <sup>37</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>37</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted

**Table 8. Treatment of Family Members' Earnings when Determining Eligibility, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children and Siblings	Teen Parent	Step-Parent	Parent Temporarily Absent
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>38</sup>
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	--- <sup>1</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The table captures policies for earned income only.

<sup>3</sup> If a child is attending school, his or her income is not counted.

<sup>4</sup> Parents attending high school full time are excluded from income requirements. If the teen parent is not attending high school full time and is considered an emancipated minor, he or she is treated the same as an adult applicant.

<sup>5</sup> If the parent is involuntarily removed from the home, his or her income is not counted.

<sup>6</sup> Step-parents are not included in the family unit.

<sup>7</sup> The earnings of any child under 18, or 19 if the child is working toward the attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent, are exempt.

<sup>8</sup> Income is counted for parents absent from the home due to military or work assignments.

<sup>9</sup> If the child is a student at least half time, his or her earnings are not counted.

<sup>10</sup> Income is counted if the teen parent is an emancipated minor.

<sup>11</sup> Income is counted if the parent continues to maintain responsibility for the care, education, and financial support of the child.

<sup>12</sup> Earnings of a child under age 15 may not be counted. Earnings of a child under age 18 may not be counted if the child is a full-time student.

<sup>13</sup> Earnings of a temporarily absent parent are counted. Earnings of a parent who is absent from the household for thirty days or more due to incarceration or hospitalization are not counted and the parent is not included in the unit.

<sup>14</sup> Earned income is not counted if the child is 19 or younger, attending elementary or secondary school, and living with the applicant.

<sup>15</sup> Earnings of a child under age 15 or a child under age 18 who is attending public school are not counted.

<sup>16</sup> A disregard of 5,000 dollars of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if the minor parent is attending public school full-time.

<sup>17</sup> If a child is attending school, his or her income is not counted.

<sup>18</sup> Earnings are not counted if the teen parent is under age 18, attending school, and living with someone who provides care or supervision.

<sup>19</sup> The income of a full-time or part-time student under age 19 is not counted if he or she has not yet earned a high school diploma or GED.

<sup>20</sup> The earned income of a dependent child who is attending elementary or high school, regardless of age, is excluded.

<sup>21</sup> Earnings are not counted if the child is age 18 or under and in school. Summer earnings of a child age 18 or under are not counted if the caseworker verifies the child will return to school in the fall.

<sup>22</sup> If a teen or sibling is attending high school, earnings are not counted. If earnings cannot be separated from those of other household members, total earnings are prorated equally among working members of the household and the teen or sibling's portion is disregarded.

<sup>23</sup> Earned income of a child through the age of 19 is not counted if the child is a full time student in high school or its equivalent.

<sup>24</sup> Income is counted unless the individual is under age 20 and attending high school or its equivalent full time.

<sup>25</sup> Income is counted if the individual is contributing or required to contribute to the needs of the household.

<sup>26</sup> The income of a teen parent participating in the Crossroads program is exempt.

<sup>27</sup> Earnings of a minor child are not counted as long as the child is a full-time student.

<sup>28</sup> Earnings of a child, age 17 or under, are not counted if the child is attending school full-time or attending classes to obtain a GED.

<sup>29</sup> Minor parents who are employed and request a separate employment-related day care case are considered the caretaker of their own unit and their income is counted. If they do not request a separate case, they may be included in the adult parent's unit, and the income of the minor parent is not counted.

<sup>30</sup> The teen parent cannot be emancipated.

<sup>31</sup> There is a step-parent deduction if the child requesting care is not his or her biological child. The deduction varies by family size and county. If care is needed for either a child in common or his or her own children, the step-parent's income is fully counted.

<sup>32</sup> If the parent is absent because of work or school, his or her income is counted. If the parent is incarcerated for at least 30 consecutive days, his or her income is not counted. If the applicant's spouse or parent to the applicant's children is deported and he or she is working and can contribute financially to the household, the income is counted.

<sup>33</sup> Income is not counted for dependent minors, defined as children under age 18, or dependent 18-year-olds.

<sup>34</sup> If the minor is dependent, income is not counted. If the minor is living independently, income is counted. He or she must be enrolled in high school or a GED program to be considered a teen parent.

<sup>35</sup> If the teen parent is in school, income is not counted.

<sup>36</sup> A teen parent's income is excluded if the teen parent and offspring reside with the teen's parents, an adult relative, or legal guardian and the teen parent is attending school.

<sup>37</sup> Earnings of minor children who are students at least half-time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

<sup>38</sup> Income earned by parents who are migrant farmworkers is taken into consideration during the time period in which they are employed.

**Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Alabama	Varies/partially counted <sup>1</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>2</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Arizona	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Arkansas	Varies/partially counted <sup>3</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>4</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>5</sup>	Not counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA <sup>6</sup>
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Delaware	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>7</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF- eligible children	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>8</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>9</sup>	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA <sup>6</sup>
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Idaho	Varies/partially counted <sup>10</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>11</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>12</sup>	Not counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted <sup>13</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

**Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Kentucky	Varies/partially counted <sup>14</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Maine	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Fully counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Massachusetts	Varies/partially counted <sup>15</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>16</sup>	Not counted
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Mississippi	NA <sup>17</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>8</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>18</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>19</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted <sup>20</sup>	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Nebraska	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

**Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
New Mexico	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>21</sup>	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Oklahoma	Not counted <sup>22</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>23</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>24</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Oregon	Fully counted <sup>25</sup>	Fully counted <sup>26</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>27</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Pennsylvania	NA <sup>17</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
South Dakota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Tennessee	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted <sup>28</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>29</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>30</sup>	Not counted
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit <sup>31</sup>	Not counted

**Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Washington	Varies/partially counted <sup>32</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted <sup>33</sup>	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Wisconsin	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
American Samoa	NA <sup>34</sup>	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Guam	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
No Mariana Islands	NA <sup>34</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF- eligible children	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> If the TANF benefit amount is the sole reason for a family's income ineligibility, the TANF benefit is excluded for income eligibility purposes for 6 months.

<sup>2</sup> Forty percent of income from self-employment is deducted to cover the cost of operating the business.

<sup>3</sup> Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is a relative applying on behalf of a child for whom he or she has full-time custody.

<sup>4</sup> Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is the recipient of SSI.

<sup>5</sup> If financial assistance is provided by the absent parent for housing or car expenses, that income is also counted.

<sup>6</sup> Child care for SNAP participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>7</sup> A standard deduction that is a percentage of the gross income applies to all families with costs to produce income. Self-employed households not claiming or verifying any costs to produce income do not get the deduction.

<sup>8</sup> SSI income of adults in the household is counted. SSI income of children is not counted.

<sup>9</sup> SSDI income of adults in the household is counted. SSDI income of children is not counted.

<sup>10</sup> Income is counted as entered in the temporary assistance program. The child care assistance program does not add any income for families receiving temporary assistance. Child-only non-parent cases use the child care assistance income guidelines.

<sup>11</sup> A standard deduction is determined by subtracting fifty percent of the gross monthly self-employment income.



- <sup>12</sup> Child support payments are counted as income. Payments made by the non-custodial parent designated for work-related child care costs are not counted as income and are subtracted from the child care expenses.
- <sup>13</sup> Families who receive TANF, participate in the state's TANF work program, or receive child protective services are eligible for child care assistance regardless of income.
- <sup>14</sup> TANF child-only payments are excluded.
- <sup>15</sup> If the applicant is not receiving TANF cash benefits, any cash benefits the applicant receives for a child in his or her care are counted.
- <sup>16</sup> Child support that goes directly to pay a creditor or service supplier, or that is retained by the department, is excluded.
- <sup>17</sup> Eligibility for child care service for TANF parents is determined by the TANF case manager.
- <sup>18</sup> Income under an SSI plan for achieving self-support is not counted.
- <sup>19</sup> In order to calculate net income, the state deducts allowable business expenses. Allowable expenses vary based on the nature of the self-employment.
- <sup>20</sup> Only TANF cash assistance benefits, not including work support payments, and Tribal TANF benefits are counted. A dependent care disregard for out-of-pocket dependent care expenses is used when determining income available to TANF participants. The portion of the family's income used to pay for dependent care, up to 200 dollars per individual per month, is excluded from the family's income when determining TANF eligibility.
- <sup>21</sup> Lump sum child support arrears are not counted as income.
- <sup>22</sup> Recipients of TANF are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.
- <sup>23</sup> Children who receive SSI are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment. If other children in the household are applying for child care, the SSI income is counted in determining the copayment for the other household members.
- <sup>24</sup> The tax return for the previous year is used to determine self-employment income. If the tax return is no longer representative or the business is less than 1 year old, business records are used and a 50 percent deduction is given for expenses.
- <sup>25</sup> Pre-TANF and post-TANF program payments are excluded.
- <sup>26</sup> The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funded a one-time 250 dollar payment to recipients of SSI and SSDI. This payment was not counted.
- <sup>27</sup> The gross amount is used when there are no allowable costs. If there are allowable costs, a standard deduction is determined by subtracting fifty percent of the gross monthly self-employment income, or the actual costs are deducted from the gross amount when they exceed 50 percent.
- <sup>28</sup> Any income, earned or unearned, of a household member receiving SSI, is not counted. The exception is child support income for a child in the household.
- <sup>29</sup> A household may choose one of two options for claiming self-employment expenses. They may elect to have 40 percent of gross income deducted for business expenses or they may elect to claim actual expenses.
- <sup>30</sup> The first 50 dollars of child support received by the household is deducted. Any child support paid directly to the child care provider is not counted.
- <sup>31</sup> Lump sum child support income is not counted.
- <sup>32</sup> When a TANF client starts a new job, TANF income may be exempted for three months.
- <sup>33</sup> A client may verify itemized deductions or take a standard 100 dollar monthly deduction.
- <sup>34</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

**Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2009**

State	General Assistance <sup>2</sup>	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Alabama	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>3</sup>	Not counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	Counted if above 500 dollars	Counted if above 500 dollars
Arizona	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>4</sup>	Not counted
Arkansas	Fully counted	Not counted <sup>5</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted <sup>6</sup>	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted <sup>7</sup>	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>8</sup>	Not counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted <sup>9</sup>	Fully counted <sup>9</sup>
Connecticut	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted <sup>10</sup>	Not counted	Counted if above 600 dollars yearly	Counted if above 1,200 dollars yearly
Delaware	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>11</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Idaho	NA <sup>12</sup>	Not counted <sup>13</sup>	Not counted <sup>13</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>14</sup>	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>15</sup>	Fully counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>16</sup>	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>17</sup>	Not counted <sup>18</sup>
Iowa	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted <sup>19</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>20</sup>
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>21</sup>
Kentucky	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Louisiana	NA <sup>12</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted

**Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2009**

State	General Assistance <sup>2</sup>	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Maine	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>22</sup>	Not counted	Not counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>23</sup>	Not counted
Massachusetts	NA <sup>12</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>23</sup>	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>24</sup>	Fully counted <sup>25</sup>	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>26</sup>	Varies, partially counted <sup>27</sup>
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>28</sup>	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted <sup>29</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above 50 dollars
Nebraska	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted <sup>30</sup>	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>16</sup>	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>31</sup>	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly <sup>32</sup>
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New Mexico	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	Fully counted
New York	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>33</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted <sup>34</sup>	Fully counted <sup>35</sup>

**Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2009**

State	General Assistance <sup>2</sup>	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Oklahoma	Not counted <sup>36</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>37</sup>	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly <sup>38</sup>
Oregon	NA <sup>39</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>40</sup>	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>41</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Pennsylvania	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above 100 dollars	Counted if above 100 dollars yearly <sup>42</sup>
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Tennessee	NA <sup>12</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Not counted <sup>43</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>44</sup>	Varies, partially counted <sup>45</sup>
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Varies/partially counted <sup>46</sup>	Varies/partially counted <sup>47</sup>	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted <sup>48</sup>
Washington	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted <sup>49</sup>	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies, partially counted <sup>16</sup>	Not counted <sup>50</sup>
Wisconsin	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above 50 dollars quarterly
American Samoa	Fully counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Fully counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
No Mariana Islands	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	--- <sup>1</sup>	Not counted	Not counted

**Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2009**

State	General Assistance <sup>2</sup>	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> General assistance programs are state or locally funded cash assistance programs for low-income families.

<sup>3</sup> Federal non-cash benefits are excluded. Housing allowances or the fair market value of employer-provided housing are counted.

<sup>4</sup> Money received through lottery or gambling is counted.

<sup>5</sup> The value of HUD rental assistance is excluded.

<sup>6</sup> Public cash assistance is counted.

<sup>7</sup> Foster care grants are included in income.

<sup>8</sup> The following are not counted in income: scholarships for educational purposes (except funding for living costs); tax refunds; GI Bill entitlements, hardship duty pay, hazardous duty pay, hostile fire pay, or imminent danger pay; insurance or court settlements (excluding lost wages and punitive damages); reimbursements for work-related expenses; disaster relief grants or payments (except portions for rental assistance or unemployment); adoption assistance payments. The following are counted in income: bonuses; gambling or lottery winnings; survivor or retirement benefits; inheritance; portion of student grants or scholarships not identified for education purposes such as tuition, books, or supplies; insurance or court settlements for lost wages or punitive damages; capital gains defined as net proceeds from sale of property or stocks.

<sup>9</sup> Income can either be counted in the month it is received or divided over a twelve month period.

<sup>10</sup> Foster children are a separate family unit of one. Their income does not count for the rest of the family.

<sup>11</sup> Military FSSA housing assistance is fully counted. Housing assistance payments from HUD issued directly to a landlord are not counted.

<sup>12</sup> The state does not have general assistance.

<sup>13</sup> Assistance to meet a specific need from another organization or agency is not counted.

<sup>14</sup> Income is not counted when determining eligibility for the foster child. Income is counted when determining eligibility for the foster parent's child.

<sup>15</sup> Non-recurring lump sum income is not counted when it is used to pay medical bills for accidents or injuries or used to pay funeral or burial costs. Lump sum income, minus the exclusions, is counted in determining eligibility.

<sup>16</sup> Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other one-time lump sum payments may be counted.

<sup>17</sup> If the gross amount of a non-recurring lump sum received in the 30 days before the date of application includes any amount above 5,000 dollars, or 1,200 dollars in gambling or lottery winnings, that income is annualized.

<sup>18</sup> Gifts are defined as contributions or money received from a source outside of the family with no intent to repay.

<sup>19</sup> Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

<sup>20</sup> Gifts are counted if they are in the form of a cash payment, unless they are obtained and used under conditions that preclude their use for current living costs.

<sup>21</sup> Income sources such as monetary gifts exceeding 50 dollars per month, royalties, trust fund income, or gambling winnings are counted.

- <sup>22</sup> State and local EITC payments are not excluded from income.
- <sup>23</sup> Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other lump sum payments are counted.
- <sup>24</sup> Advanced payments of the earned income credit are excluded.
- <sup>25</sup> Lump-sum income, such as income tax refunds, inheritances, insurance settlements and injury awards, are fully counted for the month they are received. With a single payment of benefits, such as veterans benefits and workers compensations, that includes both accumulated benefits and benefits intended as payment for the current month, only the current month portion should be counted as income.
- <sup>26</sup> Non-recurring lump sum income that is earmarked and used for a specific purpose is not counted. All other lump sum income is counted.
- <sup>27</sup> The income is not counted if funds are earmarked and used for a specific purpose or if funds are paid by a source other than the family directly to the family's child care provider. All other gifts are counted.
- <sup>28</sup> Bonuses are not considered for income calculation.
- <sup>29</sup> Assistance payments from other states are counted, however, supportive services which are specified in a public assistance program are excluded.
- <sup>30</sup> Money received from participation in the foster grandparent program is not counted.
- <sup>31</sup> If a lump sum is provided to assist with burial, legal, medical bills, or replacement of damaged or lost possessions, any amount earmarked and used for the purpose for which it was paid is disregarded. The agency may ask for verification if expenses seem questionable.
- <sup>32</sup> Cash gifts or contributions are counted unless the gifts total 30 dollars or less in a 3 month period per household member or the gift is received too irregularly to be reasonably anticipated.
- <sup>33</sup> Rental assistance provided by an organization on a regular basis is counted; subsidized housing and housing allotments paid directly to the landlord, including military housing allotments, are not counted.
- <sup>34</sup> Lump sum income is defined as money received in the form of a nonrecurring lump sum payment including, but not limited to, retroactive lump sum social security, SSI or pension benefits; retroactive lump sum insurance settlements; retroactive lump sum payment of child support; refunds of security deposits; or prevention, and retention and contingency payments not defined as cash assistance.
- <sup>35</sup> Cash contributions received by the family from persons, organizations, or assistance agencies are fully counted.
- <sup>36</sup> Recipients of public assistance payments are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.
- <sup>37</sup> Non-recurring lump sum payments from a countable income source are considered income the month they are received.
- <sup>38</sup> Income received irregularly but in excess of 30 dollars per quarter is considered income unless it is from an excluded income source.
- <sup>39</sup> The state does not currently fund general assistance. When general assistance is funded, the payments are counted as unearned income.
- <sup>40</sup> Payments from HUD are excluded. Payments from the Youthbuild Program are counted as earned income.
- <sup>41</sup> The family unit can choose to include or exclude the foster child when determining family size. The foster care payment is counted as unearned income if the child is included in the unit; otherwise it is not counted.
- <sup>42</sup> Non-recurring cash gifts under 100 dollars per person per year are not counted.
- <sup>43</sup> Housing allowances from the military are not counted.
- <sup>44</sup> The lump sum payment of a type of income normally not counted is not counted. Insurance settlements for destroyed exempt property are not counted.
- <sup>45</sup> Cash contributions from non-household members are counted. Irregular income such as donations, cash prizes, gifts, and awards are counted only if they can be reasonably anticipated in a month. Irregular income less than or equal to 30 dollars per household member per quarter year is not counted.

<sup>46</sup> Housing assistance is not counted if paid directly to the landlord. Housing assistance for military personnel is not counted if the individual is living on base and the entire assistance amount is deducted on the leave and earning statement.

<sup>47</sup> Energy assistance is not counted if the assistance is paid directly to the vendor.

<sup>48</sup> Monetary gifts for identifiable one-time occasions or normal annual occasions are disregarded.

<sup>49</sup> Lump sum income is divided by 12 to get a monthly income figure and applied for the remainder of the current eligibility period.

<sup>50</sup> Monetary gifts received on an infrequent basis, such as those received on birthdays or holidays, are not counted.

**Table 11. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
Alabama	0	None
Alaska	0	All <sup>1</sup>
Arizona	0	All
Arkansas	100 dollars <sup>2</sup>	None
California	0	All
Colorado	0	All
Connecticut	0	All
Delaware	0	None
DC	0	All
Florida	0	All <sup>3</sup>
Georgia	0	None
Hawaii	0	None
Idaho	0	All
Illinois	0	All
Indiana	0	None
Iowa	0	None
Kansas	0	None
Kentucky	0	All
Louisiana	0	None
Maine	0	All
Maryland	0 <sup>4</sup>	All
Massachusetts	0	All
Michigan	0	None
Minnesota	0	All
Mississippi	0	None
Missouri	0 <sup>5</sup>	None
Montana	0	All
Nebraska	0	None
Nevada	0	All
New Hampshire	0	None
New Jersey	0	None
New Mexico	0	None
New York	0	None
North Carolina	0	All
North Dakota	0 <sup>6</sup>	All <sup>7</sup>
Ohio	0	All
Oklahoma	0	All <sup>8</sup>
Oregon	0	None
Pennsylvania	0	All
Rhode Island	0	None
South Carolina	0	None
South Dakota	4 percent <sup>9</sup>	All
Tennessee	0	All
Texas	0	None



**Table 11. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility, 2009**

State	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
Utah	100 dollars <sup>10</sup>	All
Vermont	0	All
Virginia	0 <sup>11</sup>	All
Washington	0	All
West Virginia	0	None
Wisconsin	0	None
Wyoming	200 dollars <sup>12</sup>	None
American Samoa	0	None
Guam	0	None
No Mariana Islands	0	None
Puerto Rico	15 percent <sup>13</sup>	None
Virgin Islands	20 percent <sup>14</sup>	None

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> The applicant must have a court order and pay stubs showing the child support is being deducted from pay or copies of check or money orders showing child support is being paid out.

<sup>2</sup> Each adult household member who is employed at least 30 hours per week receives a 100 dollar work-related deduction from his or her gross income to account for withholding and other mandatory work-related expenses. The only exception to this policy is an adult who is excluded from being counted in the household because of alien status.

<sup>3</sup> The applicant must have a court order and pay stubs showing the child support is being deducted from pay or copies of check or money orders showing child support is being paid out.

<sup>4</sup> A disregard of 5,000 dollars of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if the minor parent is attending public school full time.

<sup>5</sup> Any monthly medical insurance premium for physician, vision, dental, or cancer insurance, medical supplement policies, or nursing care is deducted from income. For clients participating in the Dislocated Worker Program or the Adult Worker Program there is a 30 plus 1/3 disregard for child care assistance.

<sup>6</sup> The value of the third check received during the month by clients who are paid bi-weekly will be disregarded. The value of the fifth check in a month will be disregarded when a client is paid weekly.

<sup>7</sup> Child support and spousal support paid to someone outside the household is deducted.

<sup>8</sup> Child support must be court ordered.

<sup>9</sup> Gross income is adjusted with a 4 percent income disregard. Families with children with advanced special needs can receive a 20 percent income disregard, along with consideration of income at a maximum of 85 percent of the state median income.

<sup>10</sup> Each household member whose earned income is counted will have up to 100 dollars deducted from his or her income. If a household member's countable earned income is less than 100 dollars, the full amount will be disregarded.

<sup>11</sup> Earnings of less than 25 dollars per month are disregarded.

<sup>12</sup> There is a 200 dollar income disregard for each working adult whose income is used in determining eligibility.

<sup>13</sup> There is a special discount for residents of Vieques and Culebra Municipalities and a 15 percent discount for the increased cost of living for families not residing in Vieques and Culebra.

<sup>14</sup> There is an income disregard for families with children with special needs enrolled in Head Start or private centers equal to the amount of medical and rehabilitative services incurred.

**Table 12. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	Family Size				
	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	1173	1578	1984	2389	2794
Alaska	NA	3516	3854	4190	4433
Arizona	1490	2005	2518	3033	3548
Arkansas	1589	2037	2262	2695	3040
California	3518	3518	3769	4188	4858
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	NA	2732	3434	4136	4835
Connecticut	2117	2768	3420	4071	4723
Delaware	1806	2430	3052	3676	4300
DC	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
Florida <sup>3</sup>	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
Georgia	1307	1760	2213	2667	3120
Hawaii	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	NA	2429	3052	3675	4299
Indiana	1146	1542	1938	2334	2729
Iowa <sup>4</sup>	1309	1762	2213	2665	3118
Kansas	NA	2246	2823	3400	3976
Kentucky <sup>5</sup>	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Louisiana	NA	2557	3158	3760	4362
Maine	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
Maryland	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	NA	2645	3267	3890	4512
Michigan	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota <sup>6</sup>	NA	2222	2745	3268	3791
Mississippi	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri	1166	1524	1885	2244	2601
Montana	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	NA	1458	1831	2206	2580
Nevada	2231	2917	3604	4290	4977
New Hampshire	2257	3036	3815	4594	5373

**Table 12. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	Family Size				
	1	2	3	4	5
New Jersey <sup>7</sup>	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
New Mexico	NA	2428	3052	3675	4298
New York	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
North Carolina	1933	2528	3123	3718	4312
North Dakota	NA	1994	2463	2933	3402
Ohio	NA	1822	2289	2757	3224
Oklahoma <sup>8</sup>	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	NA	2247	2823	3400	3976
Pennsylvania	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
Rhode Island	NA	2186	2747	3308	3869
South Carolina	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
South Dakota	NA	2430	3052	3676	4300
Tennessee	NA	2094	2587	3079	3572
Texas <sup>9</sup>	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
Utah	NA	2077	2566	3055	3544
Vermont	2957	2957	2957	3562	4168
Virginia <sup>10</sup>	1670	2247	2823	3400	3976
Washington	1806	2428	3052	3676	4298
West Virginia	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
Wisconsin <sup>11</sup>	NA	2246	2823	3399	3976
Wyoming	NA	3035	3815	4594	5373
American Samoa	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	1583	2128	2674	3220	3764
No Mariana Islands	817	1100	1383	1667	1950
Puerto Rico	935	1179	1423	1667	1911
Virgin Islands	NA	1558	1800	2023	2244

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Family size refers to the number of household members included in the unit for determining eligibility. States determine which household members are included in the unit. This table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients.

<sup>2</sup> Policies coded for Denver County. Counties may establish eligibility thresholds between 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 85 percent of state median income (from 1,984 dollars to 3,434 dollars).

<sup>3</sup> Eligibility for families who are not TANF, transitional child care, or child protective services families is capped at 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Eligibility for TANF and transitional child care families is capped at 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Eligibility for child protective services families is capped at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

<sup>4</sup> Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds. If a family has children that meet the criteria for special needs and children that do not meet the criteria for special needs, the caseworker uses both sets of thresholds to determine eligibility.

<sup>5</sup> Applicants whose state temporary assistance benefits were discontinued within 12 months of applying for child care are eligible if their income is at or below 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

<sup>6</sup> Initial eligibility thresholds are set at 47 percent of the state median income. These thresholds also apply to applicants for transitional care who experienced a break in eligibility between TANF child care and transitional child care.

<sup>7</sup> New families applying for Abbott Wrap-Around Child Care are eligible at higher income thresholds, with incomes up to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

<sup>8</sup> Eligibility thresholds vary based on both family size and the number of children in care. These thresholds assume a family size two has one child in care, a family size three has two children in care, and a family size four or more has three or more children in care. The threshold for any family size with one child in care is 2,425 dollars per month. The threshold for any family size with two children in care is 2,925 dollars per month. The threshold for any family size with three or more children in care is 3,625 dollars per month.

<sup>9</sup> Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Local boards have the authority to establish eligibility thresholds as either a percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or state median income, but not to exceed 85 percent of state median income (from 2,289 dollars to 3,888 dollars for a three person family).

<sup>10</sup> Policies coded for areas in Group III. Across Virginia, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (from 2,289 dollars to 2,823 dollars for a three person family).

<sup>11</sup> Families' income cannot exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, unless providing foster or kinship care (set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines).

**Table 13. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	<u>Family Size</u>				
		1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	Yes	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
Alaska	No	NA	3516	3854	4190	4433
Arizona	No	1490	2005	2518	3033	3548
Arkansas	No	1589	2037	2262	2695	3040
California	No	3518	3518	3769	4188	4858
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	No	NA	2732	3434	4136	4835
Connecticut	No	2117	2768	3420	4071	4723
Delaware	No	1806	2430	3052	3676	4300
DC	Yes	2636	3447	4258	5070	5881
Florida	Yes	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
Georgia	No	1307	1760	2213	2667	3120
Hawaii	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	No	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	No	NA	2429	3052	3675	4299
Indiana	Yes	1534	2064	2594	3124	3654
Iowa <sup>3</sup>	No	1309	1762	2213	2665	3118
Kansas	No	NA	2246	2823	3400	3976
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	Yes	NA	2003	2518	3032	3546
Louisiana	No	NA	2557	3158	3760	4362
Maine	No	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
Maryland	No	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	4496	5554	6612	7670
Michigan	No	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota	Yes	NA	3168	3914	4659	5404
Mississippi	No	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri <sup>5</sup>	Yes	1276	1669	2063	2456	2847
Montana	No	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	No	NA	1458	1831	2206	2580
Nevada	No	2231	2917	3604	4290	4977
New Hampshire	No	2257	3036	3815	4594	5373

**Table 13. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	<u>Family Size</u>				
		1	2	3	4	5
New Jersey <sup>6</sup>	Yes	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
New Mexico	No	NA	2428	3052	3675	4298
New York	No	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
North Carolina	No	1933	2528	3123	3718	4312
North Dakota	No	NA	1994	2463	2933	3402
Ohio	No	NA	1822	2289	2757	3224
Oklahoma	No	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	No	NA	2247	2823	3400	3976
Pennsylvania	Yes	2121	2853	3586	4318	5051
Rhode Island	No	NA	2186	2747	3308	3869
South Carolina	Yes	1579	2125	2670	3216	3761
South Dakota	No	NA	2430	3052	3676	4300
Tennessee	No	NA	2094	2587	3079	3572
Texas <sup>7</sup>	Yes	2297	3004	3710	4417	5124
Utah	Yes	NA	2597	3208	3819	4429
Vermont	No	2957	2957	2957	3562	4168
Virginia <sup>8</sup>	No	1670	2247	2823	3400	3976
Washington	No	1806	2428	3052	3676	4298
West Virginia	Yes	1670	2246	2823	3399	3976
Wisconsin <sup>9</sup>	Yes	NA	2428	3052	3675	4298
Wyoming	No	NA	3035	3815	4594	5373
American Samoa	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	No	1583	2128	2674	3220	3764
No Mariana Islands	No	817	1100	1383	1667	1950
Puerto Rico	No	935	1179	1423	1667	1911
Virgin Islands	No	NA	1558	1800	2023	2244

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Family size refers to the number of household members included in the unit for determining eligibility. States determine which household members are included in the unit. This table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients.

<sup>2</sup> Policies coded for Denver County. Counties may establish eligibility thresholds between 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 85 percent of the state median income (from 1,984 dollars to 4,509 dollars for a three person family).

<sup>3</sup> Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds. If a family has children that meet the criteria for special needs and children that do not meet the criteria for special needs, the caseworker uses both sets of thresholds to determine eligibility.

<sup>4</sup> Applicants whose state temporary assistance benefits were discontinued within 12 months of applying for child care are eligible if their income is at or below 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

<sup>5</sup> If an applicant is already receiving child care and his or her income increases to between 127 percent and 139 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, he or she is classified under transitional child care. The applicant will then receive 75 percent of the calculated benefit amount. As a result of the reduced reimbursement rate, the individual may be responsible for paying the provider more than the copayment amount required by the agency.

<sup>6</sup> New families applying for Abbott Wrap-Around Child Care are eligible at higher income thresholds, with incomes up to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

<sup>7</sup> Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Across the state, eligibility thresholds range from 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines to 85 percent of the state median income (from 2,289 dollars to 3,888 dollars for a three person family).

<sup>8</sup> Policies coded for areas in Group III. Across the state, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (from 2,289 dollars to 2,823 dollars for a three person family).

<sup>9</sup> Families' income cannot exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. If a family's income exceeds 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for two consecutive months, the subsidy will be discontinued.

**Table 14. Assets Tests, 2009**

State	Maximum Countable Assets	Exempted Value of a Vehicle
Alabama	No limit	No limit
Alaska	No limit	No limit
Arizona	No limit	No limit
Arkansas	No limit	No limit
California	No limit	No limit
Colorado	No limit	No limit
Connecticut	No limit	No limit
Delaware	No limit	No limit
DC	No limit	No limit
Florida	No limit	No limit
Georgia	No limit	No limit
Hawaii	No limit	No limit
Idaho	No limit	No limit
Illinois	No limit	No limit
Indiana	No limit	No limit
Iowa	No limit	No limit
Kansas	No limit	No limit
Kentucky	No limit	No limit
Louisiana	No limit	No limit
Maine	No limit	No limit
Maryland	No limit	No limit
Massachusetts	No limit	No limit
Michigan	No limit	No limit
Minnesota	No limit	No limit
Mississippi	No limit	No limit
Missouri	No limit	No limit
Montana	No limit	No limit
Nebraska	6,000 dollars	12,000 dollar market value of one vehicle <sup>2</sup>
Nevada	No limit	No limit
New Hampshire	No limit	No limit
New Jersey	No limit	No limit
New Mexico	No limit	No limit
New York	No limit	No limit
North Carolina	No limit	No limit
North Dakota	No limit	No limit
Ohio	No limit	No limit
Oklahoma	No limit	No limit
Oregon	No limit	No limit
Pennsylvania	No limit	No limit
Rhode Island	10,000 dollars <sup>3</sup>	NA
South Carolina	No limit	No limit
South Dakota	No limit	No limit
Tennessee	No limit	No limit
Texas	No limit	No limit
Utah	No limit	No limit
Vermont	No limit	No limit
Virginia	No limit	No limit



<b>Table 14. Assets Tests, 2009</b>		
State	Maximum Countable Assets	Exempted Value of a Vehicle
Washington	No limit	No limit
West Virginia	No limit	No limit
Wisconsin	No limit	No limit
Wyoming	No limit	No limit
American Samoa	No limit	No limit
Guam	No limit	No limit
No Mariana Islands	No limit	No limit
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	No limit	No limit

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The limit applies to the family's first motor vehicle or the vehicle with the greatest fair market value.

<sup>3</sup> Only liquid assets are counted for the assets test.

**Table 15. Application Procedures, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Method for Submitting Application	Within How Many Days Applicant Must Be Notified of Eligibility After Submitting the Application
Alabama	In-person <sup>3</sup>	30
Alaska	In-person, mail, fax	30
Arizona	In-person, mail, fax, email <sup>4</sup>	30
Arkansas	In-person, mail, fax	45 <sup>5</sup>
California	In-person <sup>6</sup>	30 <sup>6</sup>
Colorado	In-person, mail	15
Connecticut	In-person, mail	30
Delaware	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
DC	In-person	30
Florida	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	Other <sup>7</sup>
Georgia	In-person, mail, fax, email	15 <sup>8</sup>
Hawaii	In-person, mail	30 <sup>9</sup>
Idaho	--- <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>10</sup>
Illinois	In-person, mail, fax	30 <sup>11</sup>
Indiana	In-person	Other <sup>12</sup>
Iowa	--- <sup>1</sup>	30
Kansas	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Kentucky	In-person <sup>13</sup>	30
Louisiana	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30
Maine	In-person, mail	--- <sup>1</sup>
Maryland	In-person, mail	30
Massachusetts	In-person	--- <sup>1</sup>
Michigan	In-person, mail, fax	45
Minnesota	In-person, mail	30 <sup>14</sup>
Mississippi	In-person, mail	14
Missouri	In-person, mail	15
Montana	In-person, mail, fax	30 <sup>15</sup>
Nebraska	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30 <sup>16</sup>
Nevada	In-person, mail, fax	30
New Hampshire	In-person	30
New Jersey	In-person, mail	45
New Mexico	In-person, mail	14 <sup>17</sup>
New York	In-person, mail	45 <sup>18</sup>
North Carolina	In-person, mail	30
North Dakota	In-person, mail, fax	15 <sup>19</sup>
Ohio	In-person, mail, fax, email, online <sup>20</sup>	30
Oklahoma	In-person, mail, fax, email	Other <sup>21</sup>
Oregon	In-person, mail <sup>22</sup>	45
Pennsylvania	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Rhode Island	In-person	Other <sup>23</sup>
South Carolina	In-person, mail	15 <sup>24</sup>

**Table 15. Application Procedures, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Method for Submitting Application	Within How Many Days Applicant Must Be Notified of Eligibility After Submitting the Application
South Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	10 <sup>25</sup>
Tennessee	In-person, mail, fax, online <sup>26</sup>	15 <sup>27</sup>
Texas	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	20
Utah	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Vermont	In-person, mail, fax	NA <sup>28</sup>
Virginia	In-person, mail, fax	30
Washington	In-person, mail, fax, online, phone <sup>29</sup>	30
West Virginia	In-person	Other <sup>30</sup>
Wisconsin	In-person, mail, fax	9 <sup>31</sup>
Wyoming	In-person, mail, fax	30
American Samoa	In-person	10 <sup>32</sup>
Guam	In-person, mail	--- <sup>1</sup>
No Mariana Islands	In-person	15
Puerto Rico	In-person	30
Virgin Islands	In-person	Other <sup>33</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Policies for initial application procedures are captured. Policies for submitting information during the redetermination process are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Families enrolled in TANF work programs, families with members in protective services, and families with members in foster care may use a written referral from the appropriate department.

<sup>4</sup> No face-to-face interview is required if the information needed for determining eligibility is already on file with the department or if the required information can be obtained through another method.

<sup>5</sup> Once all required information has been received, the state has 45 days to either deny the application or approve the family for benefits or place the application on pending list.

<sup>6</sup> Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program. Most application submission policies and procedures are determined by local contractors rather than at the state level.

<sup>7</sup> This policy is decided at the local level. However, TANF and child protective services cases are required to have action taken within 10 days.

<sup>8</sup> The agency must determine eligibility within 15 days and give the client adequate written notice of the decision.

<sup>9</sup> The application interview to establish eligibility must be arranged by staff as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the signed and dated application and supporting documentation. When the application is denied, the agency must give timely notice of 10 days prior to the effective date of the denial action.

<sup>10</sup> There is no requirement.

<sup>11</sup> All applicants must receive either an approval, denial, or request for more information form within 30 calendar days from the date the application is received.

<sup>12</sup> The applicant is notified at the time of the appointment.

<sup>13</sup> The applicant may submit the form indicating he or she intends to apply for child care services by mail, but the applicant must meet with the caseworker in order to complete the application. If the applicant is physically unable to complete an in person interview, he or she may designate a representative to complete the application process. CPS cases and participants in the state's transitional assistance program who are working, in a work program, or teen parents attending high school or GED classes apply through a different department and are not required to complete the interview.

- <sup>14</sup> The response time can be extended 15 days with the applicant's consent.
- <sup>15</sup> The certification plan for child care subsidies should be issued as soon as possible after eligibility is determined.
- <sup>16</sup> The case worker must take action on the application within 30 days of receipt of the application, and a notice of action must be sent to the applicant.
- <sup>17</sup> The applicant is notified immediately if he or she submits all required documentation at the time of application. Otherwise, the applicant is given 14 days to submit documentation and then notified of eligibility.
- <sup>18</sup> Eligibility decisions must be made within 30 calendar days from the date of application, and a written notice must be sent to the family within 15 calendar days of the eligibility decision.
- <sup>19</sup> The application must be acted upon within 15 days unless there are extenuating circumstances, such as an applicant waiting for a provider to become licensed.
- <sup>20</sup> Applicants may apply at locations other than the department office that are convenient and accessible for families.
- <sup>21</sup> The worker must determine eligibility within 2 working days of completing an interview and receiving all verification.
- <sup>22</sup> For clients transitioning from TANF, the application for child care assistance can be made by a phone call or office visit by either the worker or the client, a notice returned by the client by mail, or any other method that results in enough information to determine eligibility and benefit level.
- <sup>23</sup> Applicants receive timely notice and the application must be completed within 30 days.
- <sup>24</sup> The caseworker must make every effort to enter the application into the child care database within 15 calendar days of receiving the complete application. Once the applicant is in the database, an eligibility letter is sent to the client.
- <sup>25</sup> Eligibility is determined within 10 days and then a written notice is sent to the family.
- <sup>26</sup> The online option for submitting the application is available if the individual is applying for TANF and child care.
- <sup>27</sup> Teen parent applications must be processed within 10 days of request.
- <sup>28</sup> This state does not have a specific time frame for eligibility determination.
- <sup>29</sup> Applicants may apply by telephone through the state's call center.
- <sup>30</sup> Applicants receive an eligibility decision during in-person application if they have provided all requested information. If additional information is needed, it must be provided to the case worker and eligibility must be determined within 13 days.
- <sup>31</sup> The agency must determine eligibility within 7 days and the client must be issued a child care authorization within 2 business days after eligibility is determined. If the client has not selected an approved provider, the authorization may be delayed.
- <sup>32</sup> Eligibility determination must be made within 10 days and the applicant must be given notice, either hand delivered or mailed.
- <sup>33</sup> Applicants make an appointment to submit paperwork and complete the application process. Eligibility is determined during that appointment.

**Table 16. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>8</sup>	No
California	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>11</sup>
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Varies <sup>13</sup>
Connecticut	Yes <sup>14</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	No <sup>16</sup>
Delaware	No	No	No	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>17</sup>
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Varies <sup>18</sup>
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Idaho	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes <sup>19</sup>	No <sup>20</sup>	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>21</sup>	No
Kansas	No	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies <sup>22</sup>
Louisiana	No	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Maryland	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	No <sup>23</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>24</sup>	No
Nevada	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>25</sup>	No

**Table 16. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record <sup>3</sup>
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>26</sup>	Yes	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes	Yes <sup>27</sup>	No
Oregon	No <sup>28</sup>	No <sup>28</sup>	No <sup>28</sup>	Yes	Yes	No <sup>28</sup>
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>
South Carolina	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	No	No	Varies <sup>29</sup>	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies <sup>30</sup>
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	No	No	Varies <sup>31</sup>	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>32</sup>	Varies <sup>33</sup>
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>
No Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Varies <sup>34</sup>	Varies <sup>35</sup>	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	No	No	Varies <sup>36</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

- <sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.
- <sup>2</sup> When the applicant is required to submit documentation, it is counted as verification. If the applicant is only required to make a verbal statement, it is not counted as verification for the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database.
- <sup>3</sup> This variable captures whether information must be verified with the lead agency at the time of application. In many cases, the provider is required to maintain immunization records. While not captured here, this information can be found in the full database detail.
- <sup>4</sup> Applicants with current or prior cash assistance cases or food stamp cases are exempt from identification verification since their information is already in the system.
- <sup>5</sup> Verification is not required for natural, step, or adoptive parents.
- <sup>6</sup> Applicants who have an open cash assistance, food stamp, or medical assistance case in the system are not required to provide documentation.
- <sup>7</sup> To be eligible, applicants must have physical custody of the child for whom they are seeking care.
- <sup>8</sup> If the family has an open TANF or SNAP case, the state has the option of using income information available from the state information system, unless it is over 30 days old, or re-verifying income information.
- <sup>9</sup> Policy coded for Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.
- <sup>10</sup> Children who are eligible for reasons other than income, such as being homeless, at risk of abuse or neglect, or receiving cash aid, may not be required to verify income.
- <sup>11</sup> Documentation of immunization records is not required for children receiving services in licensed facilities or in public or private elementary schools.
- <sup>12</sup> Applicants must submit written verification of all earned and unearned income. Verbal attestation can be provided at the time of application, but written verification must be submitted within 30 days.
- <sup>13</sup> Verification must be provided to either the child care provider or the county, as required by the county policy.
- <sup>14</sup> The department should not deny assistance, discontinue a family's benefits, or reduce a family's benefits if the parent can establish good cause for not providing the requested verification.
- <sup>15</sup> The agency may require verification if the case worker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.
- <sup>16</sup> The agency may require verification if the child is in unregulated care and the case worker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.
- <sup>17</sup> Service may be terminated if a child's medical records are not up to date.
- <sup>18</sup> Immunizations must be verified for children in regulated child care settings, children in public school settings, or children who receive TANF benefits.
- <sup>19</sup> Documentation to verify the identity of other children and adult members in the unit is required.
- <sup>20</sup> The relationship to the child does not have to be verified, except for foster parents applying for care for a foster child.
- <sup>21</sup> Applicants receiving protective child care services, participating in the TANF work program, or receiving TANF are not required to verify income.
- <sup>22</sup> Documentation is not required if the child is currently attending a licensed child care center, certified child care home, public school, Head Start, or other type of care that requires proof of immunization for enrollment.
- <sup>23</sup> With the exception of parental relationship, household composition does not need to be verified unless questionable.
- <sup>24</sup> A declaration from the client is acceptable regarding unearned income, unless the client has a history of program abuse.
- <sup>25</sup> TANF cash assistance case referrals from the department do not have to verify income. The income statement on the referral form is accepted.
- <sup>26</sup> Policies coded for New York City.

- <sup>27</sup> Income is not verified for caretakers who are not legally and financially responsible for the child. Adopted families do not have to verify income when the child was adopted through the states department of human services or a federally recognized Indian tribe by the parent who is applying for benefits, the parent has an adoption assistance agreement, both the adoptive parent and child reside in the state, the child is age five or younger, and need for care is for employment only.
- <sup>28</sup> Anything questionable that affects eligibility or benefit level must be verified.
- <sup>29</sup> Applicants who have accepted parental control of the children must provide documentation.
- <sup>30</sup> Documentation is not required for children placed in regulated care since licensed providers are required to document child immunizations.
- <sup>31</sup> If the applicant is not the biological, adoptive, or foster parent of the child for whom he or she is requesting a child care subsidy, it must be verified through court documentation that the primary caretaker is the legal guardian.
- <sup>32</sup> The local agency should accept a parent's written statement that he or she has no income unless there is reason to doubt the statement.
- <sup>33</sup> If the child is already enrolled in another program that requires immunization records, the documentation does not have to be verified.
- <sup>34</sup> In cases where a family has agreed to give the minor to another family or individual, evidence of permanent or temporary custody issued by the court or department for children and families is required.
- <sup>35</sup> Documentation is only required to verify work hours for self-employed applicants.
- <sup>36</sup> Applicants who are foster parents are required to have a letter documenting that they are the foster parent.



**Table 17. Redetermination Requirements, 2009**

State	Redetermination Period (in months) <sup>2</sup>	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days that Individuals Will Be Notified Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change
Alabama	6	Yes	10 <sup>3</sup>
Alaska	6	Yes <sup>4</sup>	NA <sup>5</sup>
Arizona	6	Yes	10 <sup>6</sup>
Arkansas	6 <sup>7</sup>	Yes	10
California	12 <sup>8</sup>	Yes	14 <sup>9</sup>
Colorado	6	Yes <sup>10</sup>	11
Connecticut	6	Yes	10
Delaware	6 <sup>11</sup>	Yes	10
DC	12	Yes	15
Florida	12 <sup>12</sup>	Yes	10 <sup>13</sup>
Georgia	12	Yes	12 <sup>14</sup>
Hawaii	6	Yes	10 <sup>15</sup>
Idaho	6 <sup>16</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>5</sup>
Illinois	6 <sup>17</sup>	Yes	10 <sup>18</sup>
Indiana	6	Yes	10 <sup>19</sup>
Iowa	6	Yes	10
Kansas	12	Yes	10
Kentucky	12	Yes	10 <sup>20</sup>
Louisiana	12	Yes	5 <sup>21</sup>
Maine	12 <sup>22</sup>	Yes	30
Maryland	12	Yes	5 <sup>23</sup>
Massachusetts	12 <sup>24</sup>	Yes	14
Michigan	12	Yes <sup>25</sup>	11 <sup>26</sup>
Minnesota	6	Yes	15
Mississippi	6 <sup>27</sup>	Yes	14
Missouri	12	Yes	Other <sup>28</sup>
Montana	6 <sup>29</sup>	Yes <sup>30</sup>	10 <sup>31</sup>
Nebraska	12 <sup>32</sup>	Yes <sup>33</sup>	10 <sup>34</sup>
Nevada	6	Yes	10
New Hampshire	6	Yes	10 <sup>35</sup>
New Jersey	12	Yes	10
New Mexico	6	Yes	14
New York	12	Yes	10 <sup>36</sup>
North Carolina	12	Yes	10
North Dakota	6 <sup>37</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>38</sup>
Ohio	12	Yes	15 <sup>39</sup>
Oklahoma	12	Yes	10 <sup>40</sup>
Oregon	6 <sup>41</sup>	Yes	10 <sup>42</sup>
Pennsylvania	6	Yes	10
Rhode Island	6 <sup>43</sup>	Yes	10 <sup>44</sup>

**Table 17. Redetermination Requirements, 2009**

State	Redetermination Period (in months) <sup>2</sup>	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days that Individuals Will Be Notified Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change
South Carolina	12	Yes	10
South Dakota	6 <sup>45</sup>	Yes	Other <sup>46</sup>
Tennessee	6	Yes	10 <sup>13</sup>
Texas	Varies <sup>47</sup>	Yes	15
Utah	6	Yes	1 <sup>48</sup>
Vermont	12	Yes <sup>49</sup>	Other <sup>50</sup>
Virginia	12	Yes <sup>51</sup>	10
Washington	6 <sup>52</sup>	Yes	10
West Virginia	6	Yes	13 <sup>53</sup>
Wisconsin	6 <sup>54</sup>	Yes	10 <sup>55</sup>
Wyoming	6	Yes	Other <sup>56</sup>
American Samoa	6	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	12	No <sup>57</sup>	15
No Mariana Islands	6	Yes	10
Puerto Rico	12	--- <sup>1</sup>	10
Virgin Islands	6	Yes <sup>58</sup>	30 <sup>59</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The redetermination period is how often the family's eligibility must be reviewed in order to continue receiving care.

<sup>3</sup> Individuals will be notified within 10 days unless advance notification requirements do not apply or a parent signs a written statement waiving the right to an advance notice.

<sup>4</sup> Families seeking to continue participation past their initial child care authorization period must complete a new application and an update interview, either in person or by telephone, at the end of their eligibility period.

<sup>5</sup> There is no requirement for notification.

<sup>6</sup> An advance notice of 10 days is required if the family will have an increase in its copayment. The change is effective the first day of the month following the expiration of the 10-day notice. If the family will have a decrease in its copayment, adequate notice is required, but a 10-day advance notice is not required.

<sup>7</sup> Students must complete the redetermination process before the start of each new school semester.

<sup>8</sup> If employment hours are unpredictable, redetermination must take place at least every four months. If a child is receiving care due to risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, eligibility is limited to three months, at which point the family must be redetermined eligible under a different need criteria.

<sup>9</sup> If notification is mailed, the number of days is extended to 19 days.

<sup>10</sup> Employed parents must submit written proof of employment, scheduled hours that child care is needed, and wage information. Self-employed parents must show a net profit from their self employment.

<sup>11</sup> Cases are reviewed at least once every 6 months and just prior to the end of each authorization period. At least once a year, the client must have a face-to-face interview.

<sup>12</sup> Redetermination for protective services is every six months. Redetermination periods may vary by coalition, but the minimum is 12 months.

<sup>13</sup> Individuals are given 10-days notice prior to a decrease in benefits or other adverse action.

- <sup>14</sup> Clients must be given timely notice of 12 days prior to fee increases, changes in eligible children, or sanctions. Adequate notice is required when fees are reduced or changes in rates were not previously reflected on the certificate for child care.
- <sup>15</sup> Families are given timely notice of 10 days prior to an adverse action. Changes that result in higher benefits will take effect the first of the month following the month in which the change is reported. Timely notice is not required when the family requests that services end or when funds are not available.
- <sup>16</sup> Redetermination is completed at least every six months. Redetermination is completed more often for protective service cases (every three months) and education activities (at the end of each semester or term).
- <sup>17</sup> Families must be redetermined every 6 months except when parents are enrolled in an education or training program that lasts less than 6 months, the family has a service plan that indicates the activity lasts less than 6 months, or the child is participating in an approved Head Start or Pre-K program.
- <sup>18</sup> Individuals are given 10-days notice when benefits are cancelled. Changes to copayments are implemented on the first of the month following notification of the change.
- <sup>19</sup> The rule applies to adverse actions, including a denial or termination of services, increased fees, or reduction of services.
- <sup>20</sup> Required notification varies. Changes that increase benefits do not require advance notice. Changes that decrease benefits require 10-days notice.
- <sup>21</sup> Notification is required within five work days.
- <sup>22</sup> Full redetermination is done at 12 months. At six months, the family must indicate that the information on file is still correct.
- <sup>23</sup> The family is entitled to five-working-days notice, which does not include state holidays.
- <sup>24</sup> Families are reassessed for eligibility every 12 months, unless the activity is scheduled to last fewer than 12 months (end of the semester for school activities), the activity is only authorized for 12 months (job search, maternal leave), or if the parent is newly employed (reassessed after 8 weeks and then every 12 months). Families authorized by the TANF or child welfare agencies may be authorized for less than 12 months, depending on their needs.
- <sup>25</sup> Income must be verified at redetermination.
- <sup>26</sup> A timely notice is mailed at least 11 days before an intended negative action takes effect. For an increase in benefits, notice is sent to the client at the same time an action takes effect.
- <sup>27</sup> In addition to redetermination after 6 months, if the next year's state funds are not enough to serve all eligible families and their providers, current parents and providers' child care certificates will end September 30. Parents and providers are required to re-apply beginning October 1, and parents are rolled-over based upon the established priorities.
- <sup>28</sup> An increase in the copayment will take effect the month after notice is sent. A decrease in the copayment will take effect in the month notice is sent.
- <sup>29</sup> Recertification is conducted periodically, usually every 6 months.
- <sup>30</sup> Parents must verify their employment and or training program if the participant has changed jobs or it is a new semester. Verification of child support must also be included.
- <sup>31</sup> Parents who are subject to an adverse action (denial, suspension, reduction, or termination of subsidy, or a repayment demand from the state) are entitled to mailed written notification 10 days prior to the adverse action. For all other changes to a parent's policy, the parent is notified in writing.
- <sup>32</sup> Redetermination must be completed every 12 months by determining if the client still meets eligibility criteria, having the client complete a new application, and completing any necessary forms. Every 6 months, the caseworker must review the client's need for care.
- <sup>33</sup> The parent must complete a new application reflecting his or her current situation.
- <sup>34</sup> For termination or reduction of services, the client must be given 10-days notice. If fraud has been verified, notice of termination or reduction of services must be provided no later than the effective date of the action. No notice is required if the client did not complete the redetermination process at the end of the service period.
- <sup>35</sup> Notification varies. If the benefits will be decreased, the family is given notice 10 calendar days prior to the action. If the family moves from a lower income eligibility level to a higher income eligibility level or if there is a change in the expected copayment, the family is notified, but a 10-day notice is not required.
- <sup>36</sup> Ten-days notice is required if benefits will be reduced or the change will force the family to find different child care arrangements. Timely notice of 10 days is not required when benefits will increase.

<sup>37</sup> Care is authorized for 6 months for employed households, allowable students, TANF recipients, families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF, and families transitioning off of TANF if the child receives SSI. Care is authorized for 3 months for job search activities and applicants who do not have current employment or will be starting new employment.

<sup>38</sup> There is no requirement for notification.

<sup>39</sup> When the department is proposing to reduce or terminate benefits, notice is sent no less than 15 days prior to the date of the proposed action.

<sup>40</sup> If there is an increase in benefits, advance notice is not required. If there is a decrease in benefits, advance notice of 10 days is generally required.

<sup>41</sup> Recertification is generally required at 6 months. If the client has a companion SNAP case and is using the state's simplified reporting system, the recertification period is 12 months with changes reported at 6 months. The recertification period may be shorter if care is needed for fewer than six months.

<sup>42</sup> The agency must allow for a 10 day notice if a change results in decreased benefits.

<sup>43</sup> Families who qualify based on income eligibility are subject to redetermination every 6 months. Families who qualify based on participation in the state's TANF program are subject to redetermination every 12 months.

<sup>44</sup> Families must be notified at least 10 days prior to the effective date of a change that results in a reduction, suspension, or discontinuance of the subsidy.

<sup>45</sup> Assistance can be granted for a period of 12 months for applicants utilizing child care providers participating in the Head Start full day/full year program. Families transitioning off TANF can receive 1 year of continuous eligibility if their income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

<sup>46</sup> Notice is sent to the client and provider no later than the date the provider would normally receive a child care payment.

<sup>47</sup> Redetermination periods are determined by each local area.

<sup>48</sup> The department must provide at least one-day advance notice on most negative actions.

<sup>49</sup> Participants are required to provide current documentation of income, service need, residence, citizenship or legal alien status, and any change in family relationships prior to the authorization end date.

<sup>50</sup> If a family's circumstances change significantly, a new annual re-determination is required, and a new 12-month period begins at the time the significant changes occur. If the significant change decreases the family's subsidy, the change becomes effective at the annual review in order to give the family time to prepare for the reduction in their benefit.

<sup>51</sup> Redetermination is conducted in the same manner as initial determination, except the parent does not have to complete a new service application or a new affidavit of citizenship.

<sup>52</sup> Families who receive the child care subsidy and have a child enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, or the state Pre-K program are redetermined after 12 months.

<sup>53</sup> The family must be notified at least 13 days prior to termination of services or any other negative action. Copayment increases resulting from redetermination are not considered negative actions and do not require a 13-day notice.

<sup>54</sup> In addition to the six-month review, applicants must complete a 12-month review in person or by phone.

<sup>55</sup> When benefits are reduced or terminated, the family is given at least 10 days notice.

<sup>56</sup> For adverse actions, adequate notice must be received by the family no later than the date the benefits would have been received. Notice is not required when benefits are increased.

<sup>57</sup> New documentation is not required unless there is a change in provider.

<sup>58</sup> The participant is required to bring the income verification form filled out by the employer, two most recent pay stubs, and birth certificates and Social Security cards for each child.

<sup>59</sup> If adjustments are made to the amount paid to the provider, both the parent and provider are notified at least one month in advance.

**Table 18. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination, 2009**

State	TANF	SNAP	Foster Care	Child Protective Services
Alabama	No	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	No	No
California	No	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	NA <sup>2</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
Connecticut	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	No
DC	No	No	No	No
Florida	No	NA <sup>2</sup>	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
Indiana	No	No	No	No
Iowa	No	No	No <sup>5</sup>	No
Kansas	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No <sup>6</sup>	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>7</sup>
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No
Maine	No	No	No	No
Maryland	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No
Michigan	No <sup>8</sup>	No <sup>8</sup>	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
Mississippi	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	No	No	No	Yes <sup>9</sup>
Nevada	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No
New York	No <sup>10</sup>	No	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>
North Carolina	No	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
Ohio	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No <sup>13</sup>	No	NA <sup>4</sup>
Pennsylvania	No <sup>6</sup>	No	No	No
Rhode Island	No <sup>14</sup>	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	No

**Table 18. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination, 2009**

State	TANF	SNAP	Foster Care	Child Protective Services
Texas	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Vermont	No	No	No	No
Virginia	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Washington	No	No	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>
West Virginia	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA <sup>4</sup>
Wyoming	No	No	No	NA <sup>4</sup>
American Samoa	NA <sup>15</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	No	No	No	No
No Mariana Islands	NA <sup>15</sup>	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Child care for SNAP clients is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>3</sup> Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>4</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>5</sup> Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

<sup>6</sup> TANF applicants must complete redetermination with the department that determined their initial eligibility.

<sup>7</sup> Child protective services applicants must complete redetermination with the department that determined their initial eligibility.

<sup>8</sup> Redetermination periods for families participating in multiple programs are aligned so the families do not have to complete an additional redetermination for child care.

<sup>9</sup> Child protective services cases are not required to submit or resubmit application materials if a child abuse or neglect report has been filed or there is a court order.

<sup>10</sup> Districts that have an online inquiry system can verify TANF recipients every 12 months through the system instead of the usual redetermination process.

<sup>11</sup> Redeterminations are made not less frequently than every six months for a child in receipt of foster care maintenance payments.

<sup>12</sup> Policies coded for New York City.

<sup>13</sup> When the family has a companion SNAP case in the state's simplified reporting system, the eligibility period is extended to 12 months and aligned with the SNAP recertification process. In addition, SNAP families submit an interim change report during the sixth month of the SNAP eligibility period.

<sup>14</sup> Families who qualify based on participation in the state's TANF program are not exempt from redetermination, but they do have a different time frame for redetermination. They are subject to redetermination every 12 months, rather than every 6 months.

<sup>15</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

**Table 19. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2009**

State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes
Alabama	10
Alaska	7
Arizona	2 <sup>1</sup>
Arkansas	10
California	5 <sup>2</sup>
Colorado	10
Connecticut	10
Delaware	10
DC	3
Florida	10
Georgia	10
Hawaii	10
Idaho	10
Illinois	5
Indiana	10
Iowa	10
Kansas	10
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	10
Maine	10
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	10
Michigan	10
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	10
Missouri	Other <sup>3</sup>
Montana	10
Nebraska	10
Nevada	10
New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	10
New Mexico	14
New York	Other <sup>3</sup>
North Carolina	5
North Dakota	Other <sup>4</sup>
Ohio	10
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	10 <sup>5</sup>
Pennsylvania	10
Rhode Island	10
South Carolina	10
South Dakota	5
Tennessee	10
Texas	10
Utah	10
Vermont	10
Virginia	10

**Table 19. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2009**

State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes
Washington	10 <sup>6</sup>
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	10
American Samoa	10
Guam	10
No Mariana Islands	10
Puerto Rico	10
Virgin Islands	10 <sup>7</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Clients are required to inform the case manager of changes within 2 working days of the change.

<sup>2</sup> Change reporting procedures are primarily determined at the local level.

<sup>3</sup> The client must report changes immediately.

<sup>4</sup> Changes must be reported by the tenth of the month following the month the change occurred.

<sup>5</sup> Changes in the state's change reporting system must be reported within 10 days. Clients with companion SNAP cases using the state's simplified reporting system have until the 10th of the month following the change to report it.

<sup>6</sup> A change in providers must be reported within 5 days.

<sup>7</sup> The parent must notify the department of any change in family circumstances immediately but not later than 10 days from the occurrence.



**Table 20. Appeals Procedures, 2009**

State	Number of Appeals Allowed for One Action <sup>2</sup>	If the Individual Can Continue to Receive Benefits (at previous level) During the Appeal
Alabama	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Alaska	3	Varies <sup>3</sup>
Arizona	2	Yes
Arkansas	5	--- <sup>1</sup>
California	2	Yes
Colorado	3	Yes
Connecticut	2	Varies <sup>4</sup>
Delaware	1	Yes
DC	1	Yes
Florida	3	Yes
Georgia	3	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Hawaii	1	No
Idaho	--- <sup>1</sup>	No
Illinois	1	No
Indiana	3	No <sup>6</sup>
Iowa	2	Yes
Kansas	2	Yes
Kentucky	1	No
Louisiana	2	No
Maine	--- <sup>1</sup>	No
Maryland	--- <sup>1</sup>	Varies <sup>7</sup>
Massachusetts	3	Varies <sup>8</sup>
Michigan	2	Yes
Minnesota	3	Yes <sup>9</sup>
Mississippi	2	No
Missouri	1	--- <sup>1</sup>
Montana	2	No
Nebraska	1	Varies <sup>10</sup>
Nevada	2	Varies <sup>11</sup>
New Hampshire	1	Yes <sup>12</sup>
New Jersey	3	No
New Mexico	1	Yes
New York	1	Yes
North Carolina	2	Yes
North Dakota	1	Yes <sup>12</sup>
Ohio	1	Yes
Oklahoma	2	Yes <sup>13</sup>
Oregon	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>
Pennsylvania	1	Yes
Rhode Island	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
South Carolina	1	No
South Dakota	2	Yes
Tennessee	1	Yes

**Table 20. Appeals Procedures, 2009**

State	Number of Appeals Allowed for One Action <sup>2</sup>	If the Individual Can Continue to Receive Benefits (at previous level) During the Appeal
Texas	2	Varies <sup>14</sup>
Utah	2	No
Vermont	2	Yes
Virginia	3	Yes
Washington	1	Yes <sup>15</sup>
West Virginia	2	Varies <sup>16</sup>
Wisconsin	1	Yes
Wyoming	3	No <sup>17</sup>
American Samoa	3	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
No Mariana Islands	1	Yes
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The number of appeals reflects how many times a family may appeal one action. If the first ruling on an appeal is final, only one appeal is allowed. If the family may appeal the first or subsequent rulings, multiple appeals are allowed.

<sup>3</sup> A determination that would result in the termination of subsidy is stayed pending the outcome of an administrative review, unless the designee's determination is based upon substantial evidence of threat or harm to a child in care.

<sup>4</sup> Action to discontinue or reduce benefits is delayed until the administrative hearing decision is made if the hearing is requested within ten calendar days of the date the notice of adverse action is issued, as long as the action does not involve termination of payments due to the ineligibility of the child care provider.

<sup>5</sup> The applicant may choose to continue receiving services, or the applicant may waive the continuation of services.

<sup>6</sup> Payment for services may always continue for up to 10 days after notice of an adverse action is provided. Payments do not continue after those 10 days, even in the case of an appeal.

<sup>7</sup> Continued services are not permitted for hearing requests received after 10 days of the mailing of the notice or if services were terminated due to nonpayment of the copayment.

<sup>8</sup> The family may continue to receive care during the appeal as long as all undisputed fees are paid and all subsequent undisputed fees are paid when due.

<sup>9</sup> Clients can continue to receive services if they request a hearing within 10 days of the notice of benefits or before the effective date of the action.

<sup>10</sup> When a 10 day notice is required for an adverse action and the client appeals, the agency cannot carry out the adverse action until a decision has been made in the hearing. If the action did not require a 10 day notice, service is not continued during the appeal.

<sup>11</sup> Benefits are not continued if 1) the appeal is requested after 14 days of the notice of action; 2) a change affecting the client's subsidy occurs after the appeal but before the decision, and the client does not request an appeal after being notified of that change; 3) federal law or regulations require a reduction or termination of benefits; or 4) a reduction or termination of benefits is a mass change without individual notice of action.

<sup>12</sup> The appeal must be filed within 10 days in order to continue receiving benefits.

<sup>13</sup> If the client appeals within 10 days of the action, the worker reinstates the benefits at the prior level when requested by the client.

<sup>14</sup> Child care benefits do not continue if the family is denied due to excessive absence, voluntary withdrawal, lack of funding, changes in eligibility laws, a TANF work program sanction or failure to pay copayment.

<sup>15</sup> The client can continue to receive benefits only during the current eligibility period.

<sup>16</sup> If the hearing is requested in response to a notice of a negative action during the 13 day notice period, the action is not taken until after the hearing decision. Services cannot be continued in response to changes resulting from redetermination due to the nature of the state's eligibility processing system. Also, services are not continued in instances involving the health and safety of children.

<sup>17</sup> If the assistance unit later becomes eligible for reasons other than the issue related to the appeal, the family can continue to receive child care services.

**Table 21. Maximum Hours Approved for Child Care Subsidies, 2009**

State	Maximum Hours of Care Paid for By Subsidy	If Maximum Hours of Care Policy Differs for Part-Time Workers
Alabama	No maximum	NA
Alaska	255 per month	No difference
Arizona	No maximum	NA
Arkansas	10 per day	No difference
California	No maximum	NA
Colorado	No maximum	NA
Connecticut	280 per month <sup>1</sup>	No difference
Delaware	No maximum	NA
DC	No maximum	NA
Florida	No maximum	NA
Georgia	No maximum	NA
Hawaii	No maximum	NA
Idaho	No maximum	NA
Illinois	No maximum	NA
Indiana	No maximum	NA
Iowa	Varies <sup>2</sup>	No difference
Kansas	215 per month <sup>3</sup>	No difference
Kentucky	18 per day	No difference
Louisiana	No maximum	NA
Maine	50 per week <sup>4</sup>	No difference
Maryland	No maximum	NA
Massachusetts	50 per week	30 per week
Michigan	45 per week <sup>5</sup>	No difference
Minnesota	60 per week <sup>6</sup>	No difference
Mississippi	No maximum <sup>7</sup>	NA
Missouri	No maximum	NA
Montana	20 per day <sup>8</sup>	No difference
Nebraska	60 per week <sup>9</sup>	No difference
Nevada	14 per day <sup>10</sup>	No difference
New Hampshire	No maximum	NA
New Jersey	No maximum	NA
New Mexico	No maximum	NA
New York	No maximum	NA
North Carolina	No maximum	NA
North Dakota	No maximum	NA
Ohio	No maximum	NA
Oklahoma	No maximum	NA
Oregon	323 per month	No difference
Pennsylvania	No maximum	NA
Rhode Island	No maximum	NA
South Carolina	No maximum	NA
South Dakota	210 per month	No difference
Tennessee	No maximum	NA
Texas	18 per day	No difference
Utah	50 per week	No difference

**Table 21. Maximum Hours Approved for Child Care Subsidies, 2009**

State	Maximum Hours of Care Paid for By Subsidy	If Maximum Hours of Care Policy Differs for Part-Time Workers
Vermont	No maximum	NA
Virginia	No maximum	NA
Washington	16 per day	No difference
West Virginia	No maximum	NA
Wisconsin	No maximum	NA
Wyoming	16 per day <sup>11</sup>	No difference
American Samoa	No maximum	NA
Guam	No maximum	NA
No Mariana Islands	No maximum	NA
Puerto Rico	No maximum	NA
Virgin Islands	No maximum	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> There is also a maximum of 12 hours per day and of 65 hours per week.

<sup>2</sup> Families may be approved for 2 half day units of service, up to 5 hours each, in a 24 hour period. With supervisory approval, up to 4 half-day units of service, up to 5 hours each, may be approved in a 24 hour period.

<sup>3</sup> A maximum of 215 hours per month is the suggested guideline, but additional hours may be approved on a case-by-case basis with approval from the caseworker's supervisor.

<sup>4</sup> Exceptions can be approved on a case-by-case basis by the department supervisor.

<sup>5</sup> The maximum number of hours of care that can be authorized is 90 hours biweekly per child.

<sup>6</sup> The maximum number of hours of care allowed is 120 per child every 2 weeks.

<sup>7</sup> Care in excess of 24 hours must be due to the nature of the parents' work, education, or training.

<sup>8</sup> Twenty-four-hour care is paid as 2 full-time days.

<sup>9</sup> The state has both a weekly limit and a daily limit. The daily limit is 18 hours of care and it must comply with the 60 hour weekly limit.

<sup>10</sup> A child in care for more than 14 hours in a 24-hour period may be referred to CPS.

<sup>11</sup> Child care may be authorized for more than 16 hours if overnight travel is required for the parent to maintain or accept employment.

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Alabama	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies <sup>3</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Alaska	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>4</sup>	Income equal to or less than 55 percent of the state median income standard.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arizona	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>6</sup>	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Arkansas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>7</sup>	Income at or below 40 percent of the state median income standard.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
California	Varies <sup>8,9</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>8,10</sup>	Income at or below 40 percent of the state median income standard. <sup>8</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>8</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>8,11</sup>
Colorado	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies <sup>12</sup>	Income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Varies <sup>12</sup>	Varies <sup>12</sup>	Varies <sup>12</sup>	NA <sup>13</sup>
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>14</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>14</sup>	Income below 50 percent of the state median income.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>14</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>14</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>14</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>14</sup>

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Delaware	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Income below 40 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines prior to or after allowable deductions.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
DC	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Florida	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>15</sup>
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies <sup>16</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Hawaii	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>17</sup>	Income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Varies <sup>18</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>17</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>17</sup>
Idaho	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Illinois	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Indiana	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	The lowest income level where the family is at risk of becoming dependent on public assistance.	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Iowa	Varies <sup>21</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines when the parent is working 28 hours per week, under age 21 participating in an education program that will lead to a high school diploma or its equivalent, or under age 21 and participating in an approved training or education program.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kansas	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies <sup>22</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kentucky	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>23</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Louisiana	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>24</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children



**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Maine	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Gross income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maryland	Varies <sup>25</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income less than or equal to the minimum amount listed for the applicant's family size in the state's fee schedule.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA <sup>13</sup>
Massachusetts	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>26</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>27</sup>
Michigan	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Minnesota	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>28</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA <sup>13</sup>
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Missouri	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	NA	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Montana	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Lower income, relative to family size.	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>29</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Nevada	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines where the family is considered at-risk.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Hampshire	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>30</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New Jersey	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>31</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>31</sup>	Varies <sup>31, 32</sup>
New Mexico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New York	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Districts set an income level at or below 200 percent of the state income standard which defines the upper income level for families with very low income.	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>33</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>34</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
North Dakota	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Oklahoma	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Oregon	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>13</sup>
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies <sup>35</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>36</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Rhode Island	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>37</sup>
Tennessee	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>38</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies <sup>39</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Utah	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Vermont	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>40</sup>	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virginia	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Washington	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 82 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or families receiving TANF.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA <sup>13</sup>
West Virginia	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Wisconsin	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>	NA <sup>19</sup>
Wyoming	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA <sup>13</sup>
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>41</sup>	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income.	NA <sup>42</sup>	NA <sup>42</sup>	NA <sup>42</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

**Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
No Mariana Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below the 85 percent of the state median income guideline.	NA <sup>42</sup>	NA <sup>42</sup>	NA <sup>42</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Puerto Rico	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 50 percent of the state median income.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Virgin Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 85 percent of the state median income.	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy.

<sup>3</sup> The subsidy is guaranteed if the family is enrolled in the TANF work program and a referral is sent by the family's case worker.

<sup>4</sup> Parents who are lowest on the income scale and working or attending school receive higher priority.

<sup>5</sup> A child whose parents left TANF within the last 12 months because of employment is exempt from a wait list, if established.

<sup>6</sup> There are varying priority levels depending on income.

<sup>7</sup> Low-income families who qualify for copayment exemptions are given higher priority.

<sup>8</sup> Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.

<sup>9</sup> If two families have the same per capita income, children with exceptional needs are admitted first.

<sup>10</sup> Families with the lowest per capita income are enrolled first.

<sup>11</sup> When not all of the children in a family are certified based on child protective services, the other children or parents in the family must meet both eligibility and need criteria. Those children will not be given priority.

- <sup>12</sup> Families with very low income are given priority. Whether or not the subsidy is guaranteed may vary depending on whether enrollment at the county level is suspended or partially suspended. If a county chooses to partially suspend enrollment, the county must develop policies for which groups of applicants are given priority. Statewide, priority is given to very low-income applicants with income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.
- <sup>13</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- <sup>14</sup> From May 12, 2009 through October 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of the state median income at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program.
- <sup>15</sup> Priority is for children ages 3 up to school age only.
- <sup>16</sup> Applicants participating in TANF job search or work activities are given priority.
- <sup>17</sup> Families with the least amount of monthly income are given first priority within the priority group.
- <sup>18</sup> If the family receives TANF and is considered very low-income with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family falls into priority group three and is given priority over other families.
- <sup>19</sup> All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.
- <sup>20</sup> The subsidy is guaranteed for families in the TANF work program. Families receiving TANF but not in the work program are prioritized but not guaranteed a subsidy. If CCDF program funding is not available to serve an eligible TANF work program family, other families must be terminated to release funding. Families with higher incomes who have received CCDF assistance for a longer period of time are the first to be terminated when funds are unavailable for families with higher priority.
- <sup>21</sup> Children with special needs are given priority if the family's income is below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and the parents are working 28 hours per week.
- <sup>22</sup> Families participating in the TANF work program and receiving TANF or SNAP benefits are provided child care benefits without being placed on a waiting list.
- <sup>23</sup> Applicants are given priority if they are working or participating in work preparation activities.
- <sup>24</sup> Families who lose TANF eligibility due to increased income are given priority.
- <sup>25</sup> Primary consideration within each priority group is given to children with special needs.
- <sup>26</sup> If families have an authorization with the department that administers TANF, they are given immediate access to child care without having to be placed on a waiting list.
- <sup>27</sup> The state's department for children and families may authorize care on a case-by-case basis for families with active protective needs documented in a supported report of abuse or neglect within the previous 12 months or when there is a determination of need to begin or continue supportive child care at a supervisory progress review.
- <sup>28</sup> In addition to TANF cash assistance, families in the four-month TANF work program can receive care for those four months.
- <sup>29</sup> When a family transitions from TANF cash assistance and receives a TANF work support payment, it is still considered a TANF family until the end of the month in which the work support payment was received. The priority policies apply to non-TANF families.
- <sup>30</sup> Children are given priority if TANF assistance ended within the last 90 days.
- <sup>31</sup> Priority for subsidies is ranked according to 3 income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority for families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.
- <sup>32</sup> If applicants are referred from a district office of the child protective services agency, they are guaranteed child care as part of an approved treatment plan. Otherwise, they are given priority over other children, but the subsidy is not guaranteed.

- <sup>33</sup> State policy guarantees subsidized care for TANF families participating in work activities, families who are eligible for public assistance and choose to receive child care assistance in lieu of public assistance, and families transitioning off of TANF.
- <sup>34</sup> State policy guarantees subsidized care for families transitioning off of TANF.
- <sup>35</sup> Families participating in TANF employment and training activities are guaranteed subsidies.
- <sup>36</sup> The subsidy is guaranteed if the family is applying within 183 days of transitioning off of TANF.
- <sup>37</sup> The child must be under court supervision.
- <sup>38</sup> The family must meet income and work requirements.
- <sup>39</sup> Families enrolled in the TANF work program are automatically eligible.
- <sup>40</sup> Very low income families are eligible for 90 to 100 percent of the child care financial assistance rate on the sliding fee scale.
- <sup>41</sup> Within the very low-income priority group, defined as families with income at or below 50 percent of the state median income, single-parent households are given first priority and two-parent households are given second priority.
- <sup>42</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

**Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Alabama	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>3</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Alaska	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arizona	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arkansas	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
California	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>4</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Colorado	NA <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>6</sup>	Varies <sup>6</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>7, 8</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>7</sup>
Delaware	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>9</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>10</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
DC	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed <sup>11</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Florida	Varies <sup>12</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children



**Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Hawaii	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>13</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Idaho	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Illinois	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Indiana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Iowa	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>15</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>16</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Kansas	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Kentucky	NA <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>17</sup>	Varies <sup>17</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Louisiana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maine	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

**Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Maryland	NA <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Massachusetts	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Michigan	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Minnesota	NA <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>18</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>19</sup>	Varies <sup>19</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>20</sup>
Missouri	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Montana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Nevada	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Hampshire	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Jersey	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>21</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>21</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>21</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Mexico	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

**Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
New York	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>22</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>22</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>22</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>22</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children <sup>22</sup>
North Dakota	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Oklahoma	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Oregon	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Rhode Island	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Tennessee	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Utah	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>

**Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Vermont	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virginia	NA <sup>5</sup>	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Washington	NA <sup>5</sup>	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
West Virginia	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Wisconsin	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>	NA <sup>14</sup>
Wyoming	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies <sup>23</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>24</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
No Mariana Islands	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Puerto Rico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed <sup>25</sup>	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virgin Islands	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy.

<sup>3</sup> If the department has legal custody of the child or the parent has signed a boarding home agreement, and the department provides a written referral, the foster care child is automatically eligible. Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.

<sup>4</sup> Children in foster care are treated the same as children in child protective services and therefore receive first priority.

<sup>5</sup> Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>6</sup> Families with teen parents are given priority. Whether or not the subsidy is guaranteed may vary depending on whether enrollment at the county level is suspended or partially suspended. If a county chooses to partially suspend enrollment, the county must develop policies for which groups of applicants are given priority. Statewide, priority is given to applicants below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.

<sup>7</sup> From May 12, 2009 through October 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of the state median income at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program.

<sup>8</sup> Priority applies to parents under the age of 20 who attend high school. All parents receiving cash assistance, including teen parents, are in the highest priority group.

<sup>9</sup> Homeless families are provided care for up to three months or until they find suitable living arrangements.

<sup>10</sup> Eligible families may be receiving SNAP benefits, but cannot be participating in SNAP E&T. Participants may be attending high school, adult basic education classes, or GED classes.

<sup>11</sup> All parents under age 26 living with a parent, guardian, or relative and in high school or GED activities are included in this category.

<sup>12</sup> Priority is only given to children ages 3 up to school age.

<sup>13</sup> If the family is employed, homeless, and has income less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is given priority over other families.

<sup>14</sup> All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

<sup>15</sup> Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

<sup>16</sup> Priority is given to minor parents working towards a high school diploma or its equivalent and secondly to minor parents who are participating in an approved training program if the family's income is below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

<sup>17</sup> If the teen parent is a TANF recipient, he or she is given priority over others and placed in priority group 2.

<sup>18</sup> Parents under age 18 are given priority over parents ages 18 to 20 within this group.

<sup>19</sup> Priority varies based on the income level of the teen parent. Teen parents currently enrolled in high school full time with incomes less than 50 percent the state median income receive a priority number of six. Parents working the required 25 hours per week or enrolled in an approved education program and with income between 50 percent and 85 percent of the state median income receive a priority number of eight. Parents enrolled in an approved full-time educational or training program or enrolled in online classes and working less than 25 hours per week receive a priority number of nine.

<sup>20</sup> Children of parents deployed in the Mississippi National Guard or Reserve qualify for this priority status.

<sup>21</sup> Priority for subsidies is ranked according to 3 income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority for families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.

<sup>22</sup> Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.

<sup>23</sup> If the family is classified as child protective services due to homelessness resulting from a natural disaster, the family is given priority as long as funds are available.

<sup>24</sup> Families with a minor parent are considered to have special needs and given priority over other families.

<sup>25</sup> Families with unstable housing are given priority over other children.

**Table 24. Waiting List Policies, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Geographic Coverage of the Waiting List	How Often the Waiting List is Reviewed for Eligibility	If Applicants Must be Notified of Their Status on the Waiting List <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Alaska	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Sub-state area	Every 1 month <sup>6</sup>	No <sup>6</sup>
Arizona	Yes	Statewide list	Every 12 months	No <sup>7</sup>
Arkansas	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review	Yes
California	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Sub-state area <sup>8,9</sup>	No explicit review <sup>8</sup>	Varies <sup>8,10</sup>
Colorado	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Sub-state area <sup>11</sup>	No explicit review <sup>11</sup>	Varies <sup>11</sup>
Connecticut	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Delaware	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Statewide list	No explicit review	No <sup>13</sup>
DC	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Florida	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No <sup>14</sup>
Georgia	Yes	Sub-state area	--- <sup>1</sup>	No
Hawaii	No	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	No	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	No	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 90 days <sup>15</sup>	No
Iowa	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review <sup>16</sup>	No
Kansas	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
Kentucky	No	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review <sup>17</sup>	No
Maine	Yes	Statewide list <sup>18</sup>	Every 12 months	--- <sup>1</sup>
Maryland	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
Michigan	No	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No
Mississippi	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review <sup>13</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
Missouri	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>	Every 12 months	--- <sup>1</sup>
Montana	Yes <sup>19</sup>	Statewide list	Every 10 days	No
Nebraska	No	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review <sup>13</sup>	No

**Table 24. Waiting List Policies, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Geographic Coverage of the Waiting List	How Often the Waiting List is Reviewed for Eligibility	If Applicants Must be Notified of Their Status on the Waiting List <sup>3</sup>
New Hampshire	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
New Jersey	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
New York	Yes <sup>20</sup>	Sub-state area	No explicit review <sup>21</sup>	No <sup>21</sup>
North Carolina	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 12 months <sup>22</sup>	No
North Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	No	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	No	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	No	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
Rhode Island	No	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	No	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	No	NA	NA	NA
Texas	Yes <sup>23</sup>	Sub-state area	No explicit review <sup>24</sup>	No
Utah	No	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	No	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months <sup>25</sup>	Yes
Washington	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No <sup>26</sup>
West Virginia	No	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	No	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	No	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes	Statewide list	Every 1 month	Yes
Guam	No	NA	NA	NA
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes	Statewide list	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	Yes <sup>27</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data



- <sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.
- <sup>2</sup> Written policies concerning the maintenance and review of a waiting list are captured. The policies reflect whether or not states use a waiting list when funds are not available to serve all families. A state may appear on this list as having waiting list policies, even if no family is currently on the waiting list.
- <sup>3</sup> The policy reflects whether the family must be notified of its status on the waiting list, such as whether it has been moved up the list, and not whether the family is notified when it is initially placed on the list or removed from the list.
- <sup>4</sup> Waiting list families must be reassessed for eligibility at six-month intervals, at which point a written notice is sent out.
- <sup>5</sup> If available funding is not sufficient to provide full program benefits for participating families, or to add new families, one or more of the following actions may be taken: terminate program benefits for participating families; limit the eligible activities required for program benefits; establish a wait list; reduce program benefits for all participating families by a percentage based on any shortfall in available funding; establish an alternative plan for the necessary or required actions.
- <sup>6</sup> Families must maintain contact on a monthly basis. Eligibility is redetermined for any families reporting changes. Failure to make monthly contact results in removal from the waiting list.
- <sup>7</sup> Clients are notified by mail when an opening is available in the child care program.
- <sup>8</sup> Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.
- <sup>9</sup> Waiting lists are maintained by counties.
- <sup>10</sup> Policies for maintaining waiting lists are established at the local level.
- <sup>11</sup> Counties must develop a plan for managing the waiting list, which may require families to check in periodically to keep their place on the waiting list.
- <sup>12</sup> Families are placed on a waiting list either because funds are not available or because the agency cannot match the child's need with an available provider at that time.
- <sup>13</sup> Applicants are reviewed and notified when funds become available.
- <sup>14</sup> This policy may vary by coalition.
- <sup>15</sup> Caseworkers contact families to verify continuing need for the subsidy but not to verify income.
- <sup>16</sup> Once families are placed on the waiting list, they are notified when funds become available and must reapply to determine if they are still eligible for child care benefits.
- <sup>17</sup> When funds become available, applications less than 12 months old are reviewed and information such as earnings and activities must be verified. Applications 12 months or older than the date funds became available are reevaluated and the applicant must resubmit the application and all required verification.
- <sup>18</sup> The department and contracted slots agencies must each maintain a waiting list.
- <sup>19</sup> A statewide waiting list is maintained for non-TANF families when the demand for non-TANF subsidies exceeds the resources.
- <sup>20</sup> Districts may maintain waiting lists when funds are not available for all eligible families.
- <sup>21</sup> Policies coded for New York City.
- <sup>22</sup> The list is reviewed every 12 months, though the agency may choose to do so more often.
- <sup>23</sup> Families who do not immediately qualify for child care because they are not in one of the priority groups guaranteed subsidies are always placed on a waiting list.
- <sup>24</sup> Local agencies are required to establish a waitlist review policy.
- <sup>25</sup> Local departments are required to update their waiting lists at least each April and October.
- <sup>26</sup> Applicants are reviewed and notified when funds become available. Applicants may call in to request information concerning their status on the waiting list.

<sup>27</sup> A waiting list of 25 applicants is maintained.

**Table 25. Copayment Exemptions, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Poverty Exemption <sup>3</sup></u>			<u>If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments</u>				
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases
Alabama	No <sup>4</sup>	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Varies <sup>5</sup>
Alaska	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes
California	No <sup>7</sup>	NA	No	Yes <sup>8</sup>	NA <sup>9</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>10</sup>
Colorado	No <sup>11</sup>	NA	No <sup>11</sup>	NA <sup>8</sup>	NA <sup>9</sup>	Varies <sup>11, 12</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	NA <sup>13</sup>
Connecticut	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No <sup>14</sup>	NA	No	No	No	Varies <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes
DC	No <sup>16</sup>	NA	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Florida	No <sup>17</sup>	NA	No	Varies <sup>17</sup>	NA <sup>9</sup>	No	No	Varies <sup>17</sup>
Georgia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies <sup>18</sup>	No	Varies <sup>19</sup>
Hawaii	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Idaho	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
Indiana	Yes	2009	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	2009	No	No <sup>20</sup>	No	No	No	Yes
Kansas	No <sup>21</sup>	NA	No	No	Varies <sup>22</sup>	No	No	No
Kentucky	No <sup>23</sup>	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No	Varies <sup>24</sup>
Louisiana	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes <sup>25</sup>
Maine	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Varies <sup>26</sup>
Maryland	No	NA	Yes	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
Massachusetts	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies <sup>27</sup>
Michigan	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Minnesota	No <sup>28</sup>	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
Mississippi	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No

**Table 25. Copayment Exemptions, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Poverty Exemption <sup>3</sup></u>		<u>If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments</u>					
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases
Missouri	No <sup>29</sup>	NA	No	Yes	NA <sup>9</sup>	No	Yes	Yes
Montana	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Nebraska	No <sup>30</sup>	NA	No	Varies <sup>31</sup>	No	No	No	Varies <sup>31</sup>
Nevada	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	NA	No	Varies <sup>32</sup>	No	No	No	Varies <sup>33</sup>
New Jersey	Yes	2009	No	Yes <sup>34</sup>	No	No	No	Varies <sup>35</sup>
New Mexico	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New York	No	NA	No	No <sup>36</sup>	No	No	No	Yes
North Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
North Dakota	No <sup>37</sup>	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	Varies <sup>38</sup>	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
Ohio	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	No	NA	Yes <sup>39</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>9</sup>	No	No	Varies <sup>40</sup>
Oregon	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
Pennsylvania	No	NA	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	2009	No	--- <sup>1</sup>	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes <sup>41</sup>	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	2009	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Texas	No	NA	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>42</sup>
Utah	No	NA	No	NA <sup>43</sup>	No	No	No	No
Vermont	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies <sup>44</sup>
Virginia	No <sup>45</sup>	NA	No <sup>45</sup>	NA <sup>8</sup>	Varies <sup>45, 46</sup>	No <sup>45</sup>	No <sup>45</sup>	No <sup>45</sup>
Washington	No	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
West Virginia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies <sup>47</sup>
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies <sup>48</sup>	No	NA <sup>13</sup>

**Table 25. Copayment Exemptions, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Poverty Exemption <sup>3</sup></u>	<u>If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments</u>						
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases
Wyoming	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	NA <sup>13</sup>
American Samoa	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>	NA <sup>49</sup>
Guam	Yes	2009	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	No	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	No	No	NA <sup>50</sup>	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	No <sup>51</sup>	NA	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	Yes	--- <sup>1</sup>	No	Varies <sup>52</sup>	No	No	No	Varies <sup>53</sup>

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> The poverty exemption is an explicit exemption, specifically stated in the state's policies. In states with a poverty exemption, families below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt. Exemptions below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are footnoted.

<sup>4</sup> Families with income below 30 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines pay no copayment.

<sup>5</sup> The parental fee is not required unless the referral from the department specifically indicates that the fee requirement applies.

<sup>6</sup> Parents attending high school full time are exempt from copayment.

<sup>7</sup> Families with income below 40 percent of state median income are categorically exempt from copayments.

<sup>8</sup> Families may be exempt from paying fees for up to 12 months if the referral prepared by the child welfare services worker specifies it is necessary to exempt the family from paying the fee.

<sup>9</sup> Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>10</sup> Families may be exempt from paying fees for up to 12 months if the referral prepared by the child welfare services worker specifies it is necessary to exempt the family from paying the fee.

<sup>11</sup> In some cases, due to financial hardship, the family may find it difficult to pay the parental fee. In these cases, the parental fee can be reduced to the hardship fee of five dollars. Counties determine what constitutes a hardship and when a parental fee can be reduced. To reduce a client's fee, the hardship reason must be documented in the case file and written approval must be obtained from the county director. A reduction of a parental fee is a temporary reduction for up to 3 months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.

- <sup>12</sup> Teen households where all parents are in junior high, high school, or obtaining their GED and for whom payment of the parental fee would produce a hardship do not have to pay a parental fee.
- <sup>13</sup> Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- <sup>14</sup> Exemptions are limited to caretakers who are SNAP participants, and not SNAP E&T participants, caring for a child who receives TANF or general assistance where the adult requesting the child care is not the child's natural or adoptive parent.
- <sup>15</sup> Exemptions are limited to teen parents 18 and younger attending high school or its equivalent.
- <sup>16</sup> Families with income equal to or below 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copayments.
- <sup>17</sup> Reduced fees or copayment exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>18</sup> Minor parents, under 18 years old, who are attending middle or high school are exempt.
- <sup>19</sup> Families with open child protective services cases are not exempt from copayments. Children in state custody, not including foster homes, are exempt from the copayment.
- <sup>20</sup> Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.
- <sup>21</sup> Employed families with income below 70 percent of the federal poverty level are not assigned a copayment.
- <sup>22</sup> SNAP E&T clients are exempt from copayments if the household consists of a single parent who is unemployed or two parents with only one parent employed.
- <sup>23</sup> Families whose monthly income is below 900 dollars, regardless of family size, pay no copayment.
- <sup>24</sup> The department may choose to waive the copayment for child protective services cases, but not all child protective services cases are exempt from copayments. If the court orders the family to pay a specified copayment, that amount is paid in place of the standard copayment.
- <sup>25</sup> Children under protective services are eligible regardless of income when the child care services are necessary in order to maintain the children in their own home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the protective services program.
- <sup>26</sup> Copayments may be waived or reduced on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>27</sup> The child protective services agency has the discretion to waive the copayment on an as needed basis.
- <sup>28</sup> Families with income below 75 percent of the 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copays.
- <sup>29</sup> Families whose income is below 25 percent of the state median income pay only 1 dollar annually.
- <sup>30</sup> For families size two through eight, it is implicit in the state's fee schedule that the copayment is zero if income is below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. This does not apply for families size nine and above, who use the same income thresholds as families size eight.
- <sup>31</sup> The family pays no copayment if the service is supportive of the family case plan and the caseworker determines it is in the best interest of the family to pay no copayment.
- <sup>32</sup> Exemption from copayment for foster care and child protective services cases is determined on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>33</sup> Copayment exemption is determined on a case-by-case basis. Exemption from copayment for foster care and child protective services cases is determined on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>34</sup> There is no copayment for a child under department child protective services supervision who is in a paid foster placement.
- <sup>35</sup> Case managers may waive or reduce copayments on a case-by-case basis if the determined copayment amount will cause undue hardship to a child protective services family.
- <sup>36</sup> Foster care cases are charged the minimum fee of one dollar for child care.
- <sup>37</sup> The state may choose to waive the copayment requirement for families with very low income.
- <sup>38</sup> Teen parents participating in the Crossroads program are exempt from copayments.

- <sup>39</sup> The child receiving SSI is exempt from the copayment, but a copayment will be assigned for other children in the household who are not receiving SSI.
- <sup>40</sup> Child protective services cases may or may not be exempt from the copayment depending on the family's circumstances.
- <sup>41</sup> The family is exempt from the copayment requirement, but may be asked to pay the difference between what the provider charges and the maximum reimbursement rate.
- <sup>42</sup> Families are exempt unless the child protective services agency assigns a copayment.
- <sup>43</sup> Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. This includes the child of a teen parent in foster care.
- <sup>44</sup> Families may be required to share some of the costs of child care consistent with a family services case plan.
- <sup>45</sup> Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.
- <sup>46</sup> For SNAP E&T participants, if income falls at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is exempt from copayments.
- <sup>47</sup> Families are not exempt unless the child protective services worker waives the fee as part of an approved safety or treatment plan.
- <sup>48</sup> Teen parents who participate in the state's program to assist school-age children in TANF families in attending and completing school are exempt from the copayment. All other teen parents have their copayment set at the lowest copayment level based on the number of children in care.
- <sup>49</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.
- <sup>50</sup> This territory or outlying area does not have a SNAP E&T program.
- <sup>51</sup> Families with income below 50 percent of the state median income are exempt from copayments.
- <sup>52</sup> For the purposes of CCDF funding, foster children are considered in protective services, and the agency may waive copayments on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>53</sup> The agency may waive the copayment for children in protective services on a case-by-case basis.

**Table 26. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Families, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	All Current TANF Families <sup>3</sup>	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning Off TANF <sup>4</sup>	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF <sup>4</sup>
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies <sup>5</sup>	No	No
Arkansas	No	Varies <sup>6</sup>	Varies <sup>7</sup>	NA <sup>8</sup>	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	NA <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>
Connecticut	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
DC	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Varies <sup>11</sup>	No	No	No
Georgia	No <sup>12</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes <sup>13</sup>	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	No	Yes	No
Maine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	No <sup>17</sup>	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No



**Table 26. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Families, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	All Current TANF Families <sup>3</sup>	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning Off TANF <sup>4</sup>	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF <sup>4</sup>
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes <sup>19</sup>	No	No	No
North Dakota	No <sup>20</sup>	Yes <sup>20</sup>	Yes <sup>20</sup>	Varies <sup>21</sup>	Varies <sup>22</sup>	No	Yes <sup>20</sup>
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	No <sup>23</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No	Varies <sup>24</sup>	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	Yes <sup>25</sup>	No	NA <sup>10</sup>	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	Yes <sup>26</sup>	Yes <sup>26</sup>	No	No	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No <sup>27</sup>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>28</sup>	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes <sup>29</sup>	Yes <sup>29</sup>	Yes <sup>29</sup>	Yes <sup>29</sup>	No <sup>29</sup>	No <sup>29</sup>	No <sup>29</sup>
Washington	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>30</sup>	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
American Samoa	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>
Guam	No	Yes	No	--- <sup>1</sup>	No	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
No Mariana Islands	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>	NA <sup>31</sup>
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	No	Yes <sup>32</sup>	No	No	No	Yes <sup>32</sup>	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> An entry of "Yes" indicates all TANF families, including TANF families with no earnings, TANF families with earnings, and TANF families with child-only cases, are exempt from paying a copayment.

<sup>4</sup> How states define families transitioning off of TANF or families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF may vary.

<sup>5</sup> Families receiving transitional child care are exempt from copayments beyond the third child in the family.

<sup>6</sup> Clients with no earned income who are enrolled in the TANF work program are exempt from copayment.

<sup>7</sup> Clients with earnings receiving services through TANF extended support services are exempt from copayment for one year.

<sup>8</sup> Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>9</sup> In some cases, due to financial hardship, the family may find it difficult to pay the parental fee. In these cases, the parental fee can be reduced to the hardship fee of five dollars. Counties determine what constitutes a hardship and when a parental fee can be reduced. To reduce a client's fee, the hardship reason must be documented in the case file and written approval must be obtained from the county director. A reduction of a parental fee is a temporary reduction for up to 3 months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.

<sup>10</sup> Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

<sup>11</sup> Reduced fees or copayment exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>12</sup> Only TANF families participating in state approved activities, such as education, training, and employment, are exempt.

<sup>13</sup> All participants must share in the cost of child care except employed non-parent caretaker relatives who receive a child only or general assistance benefit for children needing care due to the relatives' employment.

<sup>14</sup> TANF families are required to pay any amount above what the agency pays, which is 100 percent of the maximum rate.

<sup>15</sup> Families with authorization from the department that administers TANF are exempt from copayments.

<sup>16</sup> Families are exempt from copayments if child care will be needed to attend TANF activities.

<sup>17</sup> If the family's only income is TANF income, the family pays only 1 dollar annually.

<sup>18</sup> Families receiving temporary assistance pay no copayment, unless they are repaying an overpayment. Families who choose to receive child care in lieu of temporary assistance pay the minimum copayment of one dollar per week.

<sup>19</sup> Children with no countable income residing with an adult other than their parents are exempt. TANF income is not countable income.

<sup>20</sup> The family is responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

<sup>21</sup> If the TANF caretaker is ineligible, a copayment may be assessed. The TANF caretaker is always responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

<sup>22</sup> Families transitioning off of TANF are not assigned a copayment if the children in the family receive SSI. The family is still responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

<sup>23</sup> TANF families who participate in the state's work supplementation program are not exempt from copayments.

<sup>24</sup> There is no copayment for the first month.

- <sup>25</sup> TANF families that are not working but in the employment and training program are exempt.
- <sup>26</sup> The family is exempt from the copayment requirement, but may be asked to pay the difference between what the provider charges and the maximum reimbursement rate.
- <sup>27</sup> Only TANF work program participants are exempt from copayment.
- <sup>28</sup> Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- <sup>29</sup> Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.
- <sup>30</sup> Families transitioning off of a TANF work program are assigned the minimum copayment based on the number of children in care for up to five weeks of care.
- <sup>31</sup> The territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.
- <sup>32</sup> Copayments are waived for TANF and other families with income below the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

**Table 27. Copayment Administration, 2009**

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate <sup>2</sup>	<u>What the Family Pays for Absences</u>		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Alabama	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Alaska	Provider	Always	Varies <sup>3</sup>	Varies <sup>3</sup>	Varies <sup>3</sup>
Arizona	Provider	Always <sup>4</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>
Arkansas	Provider	Sometimes <sup>6</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>
California	Other <sup>7</sup>	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Colorado	Provider	Never <sup>8</sup>	Copayment <sup>9</sup>	Copayment <sup>9</sup>	Copayment <sup>9</sup>
Connecticut	Provider	Always <sup>10</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Delaware	Provider	Sometimes <sup>11</sup>	Copayment <sup>12</sup>	Copayment <sup>12</sup>	Copayment <sup>12</sup>
DC	Provider	Never	Copayment <sup>13</sup>	Copayment <sup>13</sup>	Copayment
Florida	Provider	Always	Copayment <sup>14</sup>	Copayment <sup>14</sup>	Copayment <sup>14</sup>
Georgia	Provider	Sometimes <sup>15</sup>	Copayment <sup>16</sup>	Varies <sup>17</sup>	Entire cost of care <sup>18</sup>
Hawaii	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Idaho	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Illinois	Provider	Sometimes <sup>19</sup>	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Varies <sup>20</sup>	Varies <sup>20</sup>
Indiana	Provider	Always <sup>21</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Iowa	Provider	Never <sup>22</sup>	Copayment <sup>23</sup>	Copayment <sup>23</sup>	Copayment <sup>23</sup>
Kansas	Provider <sup>24</sup>	Always <sup>25</sup>	Varies <sup>25</sup>	Varies <sup>25</sup>	Varies <sup>25</sup>
Kentucky	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Louisiana	Provider	Always	Copayment <sup>26</sup>	Copayment <sup>26</sup>	Copayment <sup>26</sup>
Maine	Provider	Never	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Maryland	Provider	Sometimes <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>	Varies <sup>5</sup>
Massachusetts	Provider	Never <sup>27</sup>	Copayment	Copayment <sup>28</sup>	Copayment <sup>29</sup>
Michigan	Provider	Always	Copayment <sup>30</sup>	Entire cost of care	Copayment <sup>30</sup>
Minnesota	Provider	Always <sup>31</sup>	Copayment <sup>32</sup>	Copayment <sup>32</sup>	Copayment <sup>32</sup>
Mississippi	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

**Table 27. Copayment Administration, 2009**

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate <sup>2</sup>	<u>What the Family Pays for Absences</u>		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Missouri	Provider	Always <sup>33</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Montana	Provider	Always	Varies <sup>34</sup>	Varies <sup>34</sup>	Varies <sup>34</sup>
Nebraska	Provider	Never <sup>35</sup>	Varies <sup>36</sup>	Varies <sup>36</sup>	No copayment
Nevada	Provider	Always	Copayment <sup>37</sup>	Copayment <sup>37</sup>	Copayment <sup>37</sup>
New Hampshire	Provider	Always <sup>38</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New Mexico	Provider	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New York	Provider <sup>39</sup>	Always	Copayment <sup>40</sup>	Entire cost of care <sup>40</sup>	Copayment <sup>40</sup>
North Carolina	Provider	Always <sup>41</sup>	Copayment	Copayment <sup>42</sup>	Copayment
North Dakota	Provider	Always	Copayment	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
Ohio	Provider	Never	Varies <sup>43</sup>	Varies <sup>43</sup>	Varies <sup>43</sup>
Oklahoma	Provider	Never <sup>44</sup>	No copayment <sup>45</sup>	No copayment <sup>45</sup>	No copayment <sup>45</sup>
Oregon	Provider	Sometimes <sup>46</sup>	Copayment <sup>47</sup>	Copayment <sup>47</sup>	Copayment <sup>47</sup>
Pennsylvania	Provider	Always <sup>48</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Rhode Island	Provider	--- <sup>1</sup>	Copayment <sup>49</sup>	Copayment <sup>49</sup>	Copayment <sup>49</sup>
South Carolina	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
South Dakota	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Entire cost of care <sup>50</sup>
Tennessee	Provider	Sometimes <sup>51</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Texas	Provider	Sometimes <sup>52</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Utah	Provider	Always <sup>53</sup>	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Vermont	Provider	Always	Copayment <sup>54</sup>	Copayment <sup>55</sup>	Copayment <sup>56</sup>
Virginia	Provider	Sometimes <sup>57</sup>	Varies <sup>58</sup>	Varies <sup>58</sup>	Varies <sup>58</sup>
Washington	Provider	Never	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
West Virginia	Provider	Never <sup>59</sup>	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Wisconsin	Provider	Always	Varies <sup>60</sup>	Varies <sup>60</sup>	Varies <sup>60</sup>

**Table 27. Copayment Administration, 2009**

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate <sup>2</sup>	<u>What the Family Pays for Absences</u>		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Wyoming	Provider	Always	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
American Samoa	NA <sup>61</sup>	NA <sup>61</sup>	NA <sup>61</sup>	NA <sup>61</sup>	NA <sup>61</sup>
Guam	Provider	Always	No copayment <sup>62</sup>	No copayment <sup>62</sup>	No copayment <sup>62</sup>
No Mariana Islands	Other <sup>63</sup>	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Puerto Rico	Provider	Always	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> This column captures the policies for whether the family is required to pay the difference when the provider charges a higher rate than the maximum reimbursement rate. An entry of "Always" is coded if providers are allowed to charge a higher rate, and when they choose to do so the family is required to pay the difference. An entry of "Never" indicates that providers are never allowed to charge the client more than the established copayment for general child care services.

<sup>3</sup> What the family pays depends on the providers policies and how the provider bills the agency. Families must pay a copayment and any additional costs charged by the provider for absences.

<sup>4</sup> If the family uses a provider that charges higher rates, the provider may require the family to pay the difference.

<sup>5</sup> What the parent is required to pay depends on the provider's written policy.

<sup>6</sup> The parent is never required to pay the difference unless the provider has received state quality accreditation. Those providers have the option of charging a parent the difference between the county-determined rate and the established rate the provider charges for equal services.

<sup>7</sup> At the discretion of the local agency, copayments may be collected by either the provider or the local agency.

<sup>8</sup> Parents cannot be asked to pay more than the amount the county pays unless the parent chooses to have the child participate in optional activities, owes late fees, fails to give adequate notice of withdrawal from services to the provider, or has absences beyond the maximum number allowed by the county.

<sup>9</sup> Parental fees are not pro-rated for partial months of service. Absences beyond the maximum number allowed by the county are the responsibility of the parent. Parents can request additional absences for illness if they have a note from a doctor.

<sup>10</sup> The parent is responsible for all costs not paid by the state on behalf of the parent.

<sup>11</sup> Families are only asked to pay the difference when using a Purchase of Care Plus provider.

<sup>12</sup> If absences exceed five days, the family may lose their subsidy or spot.

<sup>13</sup> A child may be absent for up to 15 days per year for vacation and up to 15 days per month for illness.

<sup>14</sup> The agency pays for 3 unexcused absences per month per child and up to 7 additional absences with documentation of extraordinary circumstances.

- <sup>15</sup> For special needs child care, the parent may request a waiver if the provider's rate exceeds the state's maximum reimbursement rate. For children in state custody, the case manager must first negotiate a lower rate. If negotiation is unsuccessful, the case manager must request a waiver.
- <sup>16</sup> If the provider charges less for absences, the county can reduce its share of the cost. The client's fee does not change.
- <sup>17</sup> Parents are required to pay the copayment for days the child is absent from care, but care may be suspended for summer breaks and holidays.
- <sup>18</sup> The provider cannot bill the subsidy program for days the facility is not open.
- <sup>19</sup> Providers under the certificate program may require parents to pay the difference, while site contracted providers cannot ask parents to pay the difference.
- <sup>20</sup> The policy applies to licensed child care centers only. If a child is on vacation, ill, or hospitalized for 5 consecutive days and is not in attendance at the center, the monthly copayment may be reduced by subtracting one week's copayment. To qualify for the reduction, the parent must provide written notification to the licensed center or subsidy staff within 10 business days of the illness or hospitalization. If a center is closed for 5 consecutive days and there is no cost to the state during the time the center is closed, then the copayment may be reduced. If the parent must use subsidized care from an alternate provider during this time, there will not be a reduction in copayment.
- <sup>21</sup> The parent assumes responsibility for paying the difference unless the caregiver is willing to accept a lower rate of reimbursement.
- <sup>22</sup> Providers cannot request additional payment from families except for late fees, activity fees, or the cost of care if the family uses care beyond the amount approved by the agency.
- <sup>23</sup> Payments may be made to providers for four absences per month.
- <sup>24</sup> The state agency pays the child care benefit directly to the parent. Providers do not necessarily know that a family is receiving subsidized child care. Whether or not a parent pays for absences is dependent on the parent's contract with the provider.
- <sup>25</sup> The parent and provider contract outlines the parent's responsibilities for making payments to the provider. The provider may choose to charge the parent the difference between the maximum reimbursement rate and the provider rate. What the parent pays for absences is dependent on the provider's policies, as outlined in the parent and provider contract.
- <sup>26</sup> The copayment does not change if the child is absent less than 23 percent of the authorized days for full-time care.
- <sup>27</sup> Families cannot be asked to pay the difference in the provider rate. The family may be required to pay the difference for optional services the family chooses to use or fees for late pick-ups.
- <sup>28</sup> Up to a maximum of two weeks are allowed for vacation.
- <sup>29</sup> Parent's are not required to pay a copayment when the center was closed without advanced approval.
- <sup>30</sup> The state will reimburse the provider for up to 208 hours if the child is absent due to an illness or holiday, the child would have regularly been in the care of the provider that day, and the provider charges all parents for absences due to holidays and illness.
- <sup>31</sup> Payment of the difference is not a condition of child care eligibility.
- <sup>32</sup> There is no change in copayment for child absences except when absent days exceed 10 days in a row or 25 days in a calendar year, in which case, the family pays the entire cost of care. Exceptions may be made for documented medical conditions. The county agency may exceed these limits if it is the prevailing practice among private payers.
- <sup>33</sup> If the provider's rate is more than the reimbursement rate, he or she may collect the additional amount from the family.
- <sup>34</sup> If the family is responsible for paying the provider when a child is temporarily absent from full-time care in a licensed or registered care facility, the state will pay for up to 150 hours if the provider is providing full-time care, the provider is open while the child is absent, the provider charges non-subsidized families when their children are absent, the time charged reflects the time the child was expected to be in attendance, and the provider believes the child will return to the facility following the absence.
- <sup>35</sup> Providers are not allowed to charge the parent the difference between what the agency pays and the provider's private pay rate, except late fees for parents who fail to pick their child up on time and care provided to foster children and children receiving guardianship or adoption subsidies.

- <sup>36</sup> The agency will not pay for days the children are not in care. The provider may charge the client if the child is absent on a scheduled day. The provider cannot charge for any days the child was not scheduled to be in care.
- <sup>37</sup> The state reimburses providers for absences for up to 15 days per calendar year. For those 15 days, the family still pays a copayment.
- <sup>38</sup> If the provider chooses to charge the family for the difference between the provider's rate and the maximum reimbursement rate, the family is required to pay the difference.
- <sup>39</sup> Each district determines how the copayment is collected. The district may choose to have either the provider or the district collect the copayment.
- <sup>40</sup> Policies coded for New York City. Local districts choose whether to pay for temporary absences, routine absences, or absences caused by extenuating circumstances. If a district pays for absences for illness the family is only responsible for the copayment.
- <sup>41</sup> The parent is responsible for the difference in the cost of care and the maximum reimbursement rate if the parent chooses a provider that charges a higher rate.
- <sup>42</sup> Payment for subsidized child care service is typically based on enrollment but in some instances may be based on attendance. The county has the option to pay based on attendance when the child has been absent for more than 5 but less than 10 days in a month and the provider did not notify the agency, the child has been absent for 10 consecutive days, or the provider charges on the basis of attendance.
- <sup>43</sup> Families are charged their regular copayment if the provider charges for the absence, and they do not pay anything if the provider does not charge for the absence.
- <sup>44</sup> Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees, and charges for time not approved by the agency. The family may be asked to pay additional costs if the family failed to correctly use the EBT card to document service. The family cannot be charged for time covered by the agency if the EBT card was correctly used, even if the time exceeds the usual amount for full-time care.
- <sup>45</sup> There is no copayment for absences unless the family failed to correctly use the EBT card during the month of service, thus causing the provider to lose the absent day payment because attendance was not accurately documented.
- <sup>46</sup> Parents may be responsible for paying the difference when the provider's rate exceeds the maximum reimbursement rate.
- <sup>47</sup> The agency will pay the provider for up to 5 days per month when a child is absent from care if the child was scheduled to be in care on the absent days and the provider held the slot open for the child, the provider bills for the time the child was absent, and it is the provider's policy to bill all families for absent days. The agency will not pay for more than 5 consecutive absent days that overlap from one month to the next if the child does not return during that next month.
- <sup>48</sup> If the provider chooses to charge the family for the difference between the provider's rate and the maximum reimbursement rate, the family is required to pay the difference.
- <sup>49</sup> The agency will continue to pay the provider for up to 2 weeks of absences in a 12 month period if the parent authorizes the payment.
- <sup>50</sup> The parent is responsible for any costs above those allowed by the department, and the department will not pay for days the center is closed.
- <sup>51</sup> Parents are responsible for paying the difference in cost when providers charge more than the state reimbursement rate, as long as the provider notifies the parent of the difference in cost and the parent agrees in writing to pay the difference.
- <sup>52</sup> The local board may develop a policy that prohibits providers from charging the difference between their published rate and the reimbursement rate. Providers are prohibited from charging families who are exempt from copayments.
- <sup>53</sup> If the child care subsidy is less than the amount charged by the provider selected, the parent is responsible to pay the difference.
- <sup>54</sup> License-exempt providers are not reimbursed for child sick days.
- <sup>55</sup> Absences for vacation are reimbursed for a maximum of 10 days per fiscal year.
- <sup>56</sup> Absences for days the provider is closed are reimbursed for a maximum of 15 days per fiscal year.



<sup>57</sup> Parents who choose a provider with a rate above the maximum reimbursement rate are responsible for payment of any additional amount, unless the local department elects to pay additional child care costs with local funding. Child care subsidy funds may be used to pay up to a 100 dollar annual registration fee. No child care subsidy funds may be used to pay provider activity fees.

<sup>58</sup> Copayments for absences are based on provider enrollment, provider attendance practices, and local department payment policies.

<sup>59</sup> Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees and charges for time not approved by the agency.

<sup>60</sup> The agency will pay for up to 2 weeks of absences for vacation, 6 weeks of absences for illness, and 1 week for provider closings in order to hold the child care slot for providers who are authorized based on enrollment. Providers who are paid based on attendance are not paid by the agency. The family may be responsible for the cost of care.

<sup>61</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

<sup>62</sup> The family pays no copayment if the child is absent less than 10 days in a row.

<sup>63</sup> All copayments are made directly to the CNMI treasury.

**Table 28. Copayment Calculation, 2009**

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA <sup>2</sup>
Alaska	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Arizona	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Arkansas	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
California	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Colorado	Other <sup>3</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	5 dollars monthly <sup>4</sup>
Connecticut	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Delaware	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
DC	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Florida	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Georgia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Hawaii	Other <sup>5</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Idaho	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Illinois	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Indiana	Percent of income <sup>6</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Iowa	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Kansas	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Kentucky	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Louisiana	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maine	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maryland	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Massachusetts	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

**Table 28. Copayment Calculation, 2009**

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment <sup>1</sup>
Michigan	Percent of maximum rate	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Minnesota	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Mississippi	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly
Missouri	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA <sup>7</sup>
Montana	Percent of income <sup>8</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly
Nebraska	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Nevada	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	5 percent of cost of care <sup>9</sup>
New Hampshire	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Jersey	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Mexico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New York	Dollar amount <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	1 dollar weekly <sup>11</sup>
North Carolina	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA <sup>12</sup>
North Dakota	Dollar amount <sup>13</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Ohio	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oklahoma	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oregon	Other <sup>14</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	25 dollars monthly <sup>15</sup>
Pennsylvania	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	5 dollars weekly
Rhode Island	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Carolina	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Dakota	Other <sup>16</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA <sup>16</sup>
Tennessee	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Texas	Percent of income <sup>17</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

**Table 28. Copayment Calculation, 2009**

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment <sup>1</sup>
Utah	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Vermont	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virginia	Percent of income <sup>18</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Washington	Other <sup>19</sup>	Same as for determining eligibility	15 dollars monthly
West Virginia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wisconsin	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wyoming	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
American Samoa	NA <sup>20</sup>	NA <sup>20</sup>	NA <sup>20</sup>
Guam	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
No Mariana Islands	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Puerto Rico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virgin Islands	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> The minimum copayment applies when there is a statutory minimum that may override the copayment found in the state's copayment formula or fee schedule. The minimum is not derived from the lowest copayment found on the fee schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Families whose income falls below the lowest copayment income range do not have to pay a fee.

<sup>3</sup> Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus a dollar amount for each additional child in care.

<sup>4</sup> Families with financial hardship can have their fee reduced to 5 dollars. The copayment can be waived for families with teen parents, where both parents are in high school or obtaining their GED and paying the fee would produce a hardship.

<sup>5</sup> The copayment is either a percentage of the maximum child care rate or child care cost, whichever is less.

<sup>6</sup> The copayment amount varies according to the number of years a family has been receiving assistance. Copayment amounts reflect the percentage of monthly income required as a copayment in the first year of assistance. The percentage of monthly income required as a copayment for a particular income category increases by one percentage point for each year (up to 6) the family receives assistance.

<sup>7</sup> Families whose only income is TANF income and families below 25 percent of the state median income pay 1 dollar annually.

<sup>8</sup> If the month's cost of child care is less than the monthly copayment obligation, the family is obligated to pay only the cost of care. A parent may compensate a child care provider with goods or services in lieu of paying the copayment in cash. The provider indicates his or her satisfaction with the arrangement by marking the copayment as paid-in-full on the monthly invoice.

<sup>9</sup> Families must pay a minimum five percent copayment unless they are a TANF, foster care, or child protective services case.

<sup>10</sup> Policies coded for New York City. In order to determine the copayment amounts provided in the fee schedule, the amount of income over the poverty level is used in the calculation. New York City's copayments are calculated at 35 percent of the income that exceeds the state income standard and capped at 12 percent of total income. Eligibility is determined based on total income.

<sup>11</sup> The minimum family copayment is required of low-income families but not TANF families.

<sup>12</sup> When the assessed copayment is less than 5 dollars a month, it is disregarded.

<sup>13</sup> The amount paid to the provider is rounded down to the nearest dollar. The family pays whichever is lower, either a flat dollar amount or a percent of the cost of care.

<sup>14</sup> The copayment is calculated by a mathematical formula that gradually increases the copay as family income increases. Workers calculate copayment amounts by entering a family's monthly income and family size into a web tool.

<sup>15</sup> Families whose income is at or below 50 percent of the 2007 Federal Poverty Guidelines pay either 1.5 percent of their countable income or 25 dollars, whichever is greater.

<sup>16</sup> Households with income between 100 percent and 105 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines have a minimum 10 dollar copayment.

<sup>17</sup> Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>18</sup> Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.

<sup>19</sup> Families with income up to 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines pay a flat dollar amount based on income. For families with income above 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the state subtracts 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from countable income, multiplies the amount times .44, and then adds 50 dollars.

<sup>20</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

**Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2009**

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Alabama	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50 percent of full-time copayment	25 hours weekly	No adjustment
Alaska	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Arizona	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily <sup>2</sup>	No adjustment
Arkansas	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate) <sup>3</sup>	NA	No adjustment
California	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	50 percent of full-time copayment <sup>4</sup>	Less than 6.5 hours daily <sup>5</sup>	No adjustment
Colorado	Varies <sup>6</sup>	Varies <sup>6</sup>	55 percent of full-time copayment <sup>7</sup>	Less than 5 hours daily	No adjustment
Connecticut	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Delaware	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	105 percent of copay for non-special needs child
DC	75 percent of one child copayment <sup>8</sup>	NA <sup>8</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	No adjustment
Florida	50 percent of one child copayment <sup>9</sup>	50 percent of one child copayment <sup>9</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Georgia	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment

**Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2009**

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Hawaii	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Idaho	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Illinois	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 5 hours daily	No adjustment
Indiana	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Iowa	Varies <sup>11</sup>	Varies <sup>11</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment <sup>12</sup>	5 hours daily <sup>12</sup>	No adjustment
Kansas	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Kentucky	Varies <sup>13</sup>	Varies <sup>13</sup>	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Louisiana	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Maine	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Maryland	Varies <sup>14</sup>	Varies <sup>14</sup>	67 percent of full-time copayment <sup>15</sup>	Less than 6 hours daily <sup>15</sup>	No adjustment
Massachusetts	50 percent of one child copayment <sup>16</sup>	25 percent of one child copayment <sup>16</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment <sup>17</sup>	Less than 6 hours daily <sup>18</sup>	No adjustment

**Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2009**

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Michigan	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Minnesota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Mississippi	Varies <sup>19</sup>	Varies <sup>19</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily <sup>20</sup>	10 dollars Monthly
Missouri	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other <sup>21</sup>	Less than 5 hours daily	No copayment
Montana	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment <sup>22</sup>	NA	No adjustment
Nebraska	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Nevada	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
New Hampshire	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
New Jersey	75 percent of one child copayment	NA <sup>23</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
New Mexico	50 percent of one child copayment	25 percent of one child copayment	75 percent of full-time copayment <sup>24</sup>	29 hours weekly	No adjustment
New York	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	75 percent of full-time copayment <sup>25</sup>	30 hours weekly <sup>25</sup>	No adjustment



**Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2009**

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
North Carolina	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>26</sup>	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>26</sup>	75 percent of full-time copayment <sup>27</sup>	31 hours weekly	No adjustment
North Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>28</sup>	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>28</sup>	No adjustment <sup>28</sup>	NA	No adjustment
Ohio	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Oklahoma	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Oregon	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Pennsylvania	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Rhode Island	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>29</sup>	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care <sup>29</sup>	No adjustment	NA	--- <sup>1</sup>
South Carolina	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
South Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	Other <sup>30</sup>
Tennessee	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Texas	18 percent of one child copayment <sup>31, 32</sup>	NA <sup>31, 32</sup>	35 percent of full-time copayment <sup>31, 33</sup>	Less than 6 hours daily <sup>31, 33</sup>	No adjustment

**Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2009**

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Utah	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	No adjustment	NA	Other <sup>34</sup>
Vermont	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment <sup>35</sup>
Virginia	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment <sup>36</sup>	NA	No adjustment
Washington	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
West Virginia	Copayment is per child <sup>37</sup>	Copayment is per child <sup>37</sup>	No adjustment <sup>38</sup>	NA	No adjustment
Wisconsin	Varies <sup>10</sup>	Varies <sup>10</sup>	50 percent of full-time copayment	20 hours weekly	No adjustment
Wyoming	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment <sup>39</sup>	NA	No adjustment
American Samoa	NA <sup>40</sup>	NA <sup>40</sup>	NA <sup>40</sup>	NA <sup>40</sup>	NA <sup>40</sup>
Guam	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
No Mariana Islands	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Puerto Rico	50 percent of one child copayment	25 percent of one child copayment	--- <sup>1</sup>	Less than 5 hours daily	No copayment
Virgin Islands	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.<sup>2</sup> Part-time care is less than six hours daily.<sup>3</sup> Part-time care is defined as less than 3 hours but not including 3 hours of care per day. Half-time care is defined as between 3 and 5 total hours per day.<sup>4</sup> If there is more than one child in care, the full-time versus part-time copayment is determined according to the child who is in care for the greatest number of hours.

<sup>5</sup> Full-time care is 6.5 hours per day. Part-time care is less than 6.5 hours per day.

<sup>6</sup> Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus a dollar amount for each additional child in care. The dollar amount is the same for each additional child in the family and varies based on family income. For counties opting to serve families for up to an additional 6 months once their income goes above 225 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, the copayment for the first child in care is 12 percent to 25 percent of household income, determined on a case-by-case basis and increased incrementally. The fee for each additional child in care is 40 dollars.

<sup>7</sup> Part-time care is defined as an average of less than 13 full-time or equivalent units of care per month. A part-time unit is defined as less than 5 hours of care in a day. Part-time units are converted to equivalent full-time units using a factor of .55.

<sup>8</sup> The copayment is applied to the two oldest children receiving care when there are multiple children in the family. No additional copayment is required when there are more than 2 children.

<sup>9</sup> The copayment is computed for the youngest child when more than one child is receiving care.

<sup>10</sup> The copayment is a family fee that increases with each additional child in care. Separate fee schedules are provided based on the number of children in care.

<sup>11</sup> The copayment amount is determined by the number of children in care. Once the copayment level is determined, the copayment is not paid per child, but paid only for the child receiving the most units of care. If there are two children in care, the families pay a copayment that is 50 cents higher per day (25 cents per half day) than the amount if only one child is in care, except for the first income level, where the copayment remains zero. For a third child in care the copayment is one dollar higher per day (50 cents per half day) than the copayment for one child in care, except for the first income level where the copayment remains zero. The family is charged the same rate for more than three children as for three children.

<sup>12</sup> Copayments are based on a half-day rate, multiplied by two to calculate the full-day rate. Part-time care of up to five hours uses the half-day rate. If the hours of care needed exceed five, two or more units of care are used and the half-day rate is multiplied by the number of daily units of care used.

<sup>13</sup> The copayment is family level and varies depending on the number of children in care. Two different fee scales are provided, one for families with one child in care and one for families with two or more children in care. Families with two or more children in care pay the same copayment, regardless of the number of additional children in care.

<sup>14</sup> A separate copayment schedule is provided for additional children in care. The adjustment for the second child in care is the same as the adjustment for the third child in care.

<sup>15</sup> Care for more than 3 but less than 6 hours per day is charged a copayment of 66.67 percent of the full-time rate. Care for 3 hours or less per day is charged a copayment of 33.33 percent of the full-time rate.

<sup>16</sup> The full copayment is applied to the oldest child receiving care. The adjusted copayment of 50 percent of the full copayment is applied to the second oldest child receiving care.

<sup>17</sup> There is no adjustment for school-aged blended copayments.

<sup>18</sup> A half day is fewer than 6 hours.

<sup>19</sup> The copayment varies by family size, number of children in care, and the majority type of care provided (full time or part time).

<sup>20</sup> Full-time care is defined as care for 6 or more hours of a 24-hour day.

<sup>21</sup> Half-time care is defined as care lasting from 3 hours up to 5 hours. The half-time care copayment is a dollar amount ranging from 65 to 70 percent of the full-time copayment. An additional part-time care copayment of 50 percent of the full-time care copayment is used for care provided up to 3 hours per day.

<sup>22</sup> If the month's cost of child care is less than the monthly copayment obligation, the family is obligated to pay only the cost of care, not the full copayment indicated on the child care certificate plan.

<sup>23</sup> No additional copayment is required when there are more than 2 children in care.

<sup>24</sup> The adjustment for part-time care varies depending on the amount of care used. For care provided 20 to 29 hours per week, the adjustment is 75 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided 6 to 19 hours per week, the adjustment is 50 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided 5 hours or less per week, the adjustment is 25 percent of the full-time rate.

<sup>25</sup> Policies coded for New York City.

<sup>26</sup> The copayment is based on the child receiving services for the greatest number of hours. The copayment is determined by the family's income and family size.

<sup>27</sup> If the child is in care for an average of 18 through 31 hours per week, the part-time copayment is 75 percent of the full-time copayment. If the child is in care for an average of 17 hours or less per week, the part-time copayment is 50 percent of the full-time copayment.

<sup>28</sup> The family pays either a flat dollar amount or a percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. While there is no explicit adjustment for the number of children in care, whether the family pays a percent of the cost of care or a flat amount may vary based on the number of children receiving care and the amount of care received.

<sup>29</sup> The copayment is applied to the cost of care for the child that receives services at the highest rate.

<sup>30</sup> Copayments for care for children with advanced special needs are capped at 7.5 percent of gross monthly income.

<sup>31</sup> Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>32</sup> A fee of 11 percent of the family's gross income is assessed if one child in the family is receiving child care. When two or more children are receiving child care, a fee of 13 percent of the family's gross monthly income is assessed. The increase in the fee equates to a copayment for the second child that is 18 percent of the copayment for the first child.

<sup>33</sup> If all children are receiving child care less than 6 hours per day, the parent fee is reduced by 65 percent.

<sup>34</sup> There is a separate eligibility and copayment schedule for families with children with special needs.

<sup>35</sup> Families that foster children with special needs or receive an adoption subsidy for a child with special needs are exempt; otherwise, the copayment is the same as for non-special needs children.

<sup>36</sup> Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.

<sup>37</sup> The copayment amount is the same for each child. Copayments are capped at three children. If more than three children are in care, the copayment is assessed for the youngest three children.

<sup>38</sup> Partial days of care are converted into full days for purposes of copayments and reimbursement.

<sup>39</sup> The copayment is hourly. The copayment for part-time care provided less than five hours per day is four times the hourly copayment.

<sup>40</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

**Table 30. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	78	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	13	25	57	175
Arizona	65	108	Not eligible	Not eligible
Arkansas	0	212	425	Not eligible
California	0	0	76	167
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	113	183	250	325
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	50	100	125	200
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	100	210	287	Not eligible
DC	44	75	134	192
Florida <sup>5</sup>	69	104	Not eligible	Not eligible
Georgia	113	143	Not eligible	Not eligible
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	0	140	140	279
Idaho <sup>7</sup>	194	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	87	160	212	Not eligible
Indiana	63	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	19	128	Not eligible	Not eligible
Kansas	23	55	93	Not eligible
Kentucky	87	173	Not eligible	Not eligible
Louisiana <sup>8</sup>	160	160	240	240
Maine	100	150	208	250
Maryland <sup>9</sup>	143	214	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	97	173	271	379
Michigan <sup>10</sup>	27	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	35	50	95	Not eligible
Mississippi	60	102	143	Not eligible
Missouri <sup>11</sup>	110	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	35	130	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nebraska	97	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada <sup>12</sup>	61	182	303	425
New Hampshire	63	117	313	450
New Jersey	77	93	128	Not eligible
New Mexico	49	94	144	Not eligible
New York <sup>13</sup>	22	156	247	Not eligible
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota <sup>14</sup>	219	259	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	89	149	Not eligible	Not eligible
Oklahoma	65	139	170	Not eligible
Oregon	107	217	361	Not eligible
Pennsylvania	65	108	173	Not eligible
Rhode Island	25	83	167	Not eligible
South Carolina	61	74	Not eligible	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	120	150	180

**Table 30. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Tennessee <sup>15</sup>	73	125	181	Not eligible
Texas <sup>16</sup>	138	183	229	Not eligible
Utah	1	83	208	Not eligible
Vermont <sup>17</sup>	0	22	167	305
Virginia <sup>18</sup>	125	167	208	Not eligible
Washington	50	50	232	Not eligible
West Virginia	32	38	Not eligible	Not eligible
Wisconsin <sup>19</sup>	86	176	249	Not eligible
Wyoming	9	9	61	87
American Samoa <sup>20</sup>	0	0	0	0
Guam	188	375	Not eligible	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	45	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	30	Not eligible	Not eligible

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and one child. The child is 24 months old and does not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

<sup>2</sup> Copayment amounts for Denver.

<sup>3</sup> Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

<sup>5</sup> Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

<sup>6</sup> Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for center based infant-toddler care.

<sup>7</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

<sup>8</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates. Reimbursement rates are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

<sup>9</sup> Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

<sup>10</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.

<sup>11</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

<sup>12</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

<sup>13</sup> Copayment amounts for New York City.

<sup>14</sup> Families making 15,000 dollars annually fall in the fifth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 60 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. Families making 20,000 dollars annually fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. When compared to the percentage of the cost of center care, the flat dollar amount is lower in both cases and is shown here.

<sup>15</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>16</sup> Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>17</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.

<sup>18</sup> Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.

<sup>19</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>20</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

**Table 31. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	113	156	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	13	21	47	125
Arizona	43	130	217	433
Arkansas	0	198	593	Not eligible
California	0	0	54	132
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	118	182	254	335
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	25	67	125	150
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	115	220	421	478
DC	48	77	131	206
Florida <sup>5</sup>	78	104	156	Not eligible
Georgia	139	182	221	Not eligible
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	0	0	207	207
Idaho <sup>7</sup>	217	577	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	95	191	277	364
Indiana	0	100	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	52	139	Not eligible
Kansas	0	29	69	110
Kentucky	108	152	238	Not eligible
Louisiana <sup>8</sup>	156	312	312	468
Maine	75	133	188	250
Maryland <sup>9</sup>	103	313	384	Not eligible
Massachusetts	65	211	292	487
Michigan <sup>10</sup>	47	47	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	4	43	63	98
Mississippi	65	107	148	190
Missouri <sup>11</sup>	132	220	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	13	60	162	Not eligible
Nebraska	0	122	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada <sup>12</sup>	55	110	331	442
New Hampshire	13	83	146	375
New Jersey	0	137	162	204
New Mexico	59	111	173	246
New York <sup>13</sup>	22	48	195	299
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota <sup>14</sup>	212	266	316	Not eligible
Ohio	73	123	187	Not eligible
Oklahoma	95	169	200	226
Oregon	74	157	269	410
Pennsylvania	43	87	152	195
Rhode Island	0	33	104	200
South Carolina	95	121	147	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	10	150	180



**Table 31. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Tennessee <sup>15</sup>	108	181	271	391
Texas <sup>16</sup>	163	217	271	325
Utah	1	40	141	224
Vermont <sup>17</sup>	0	42	315	577
Virginia <sup>18</sup>	125	167	208	250
Washington	15	50	50	227
West Virginia	65	76	97	Not eligible
Wisconsin <sup>19</sup>	60	138	228	292
Wyoming	17	17	17	121
American Samoa <sup>20</sup>	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	375	750	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands <sup>21</sup>	120	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	60	72	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	35	69	Not eligible

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

<sup>2</sup> Copayment amounts for Denver.

<sup>3</sup> Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

<sup>5</sup> Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

<sup>6</sup> Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed centers and center based infant and toddler care.

<sup>7</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

<sup>8</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

<sup>9</sup> Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

<sup>10</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.

<sup>11</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

<sup>12</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

<sup>13</sup> Copayment amounts for New York City.

<sup>14</sup> Families making 15,000 dollars annually fall in the fourth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 45 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. Families making 20,000 dollars annually fall in the fifth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 60 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. Families making 25,000 dollars annually fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. When compared to the percentage of the cost of center care, the flat dollar amount is lower in all three cases and is shown here.

<sup>15</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>16</sup> Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>17</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.

<sup>18</sup> Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.

<sup>19</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>20</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

<sup>21</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

**Table 32. Copayment Amounts for a Two Parent Household with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Alabama	91	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	13	81	375
Arizona	43	217	Not eligible
Arkansas	0	593	Not eligible
California	0	76	236
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	100	300	435
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	25	150	267
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	96	421	670
DC	28	131	265
Florida <sup>5</sup>	52	156	Not eligible
Georgia	139	260	Not eligible
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	0	207	207
Idaho <sup>7</sup>	113	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	69	277	407
Indiana	0	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	139	Not eligible
Kansas	0	83	146
Kentucky	87	282	Not eligible
Louisiana <sup>8</sup>	156	312	468
Maine	63	225	333
Maryland <sup>9</sup>	62	384	Not eligible
Massachusetts	0	292	487
Michigan <sup>10</sup>	47	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	0	76	Not eligible
Mississippi	60	185	267
Missouri <sup>11</sup>	44	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	13	195	Not eligible
Nebraska	0	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada <sup>12</sup>	55	331	552
New Hampshire	13	175	500
New Jersey	0	162	247
New Mexico	50	204	371
New York <sup>13</sup>	22	230	399
North Carolina	113	225	300
North Dakota <sup>14</sup>	173	372	Not eligible
Ohio	59	225	Not eligible
Oklahoma	95	226	Not eligible
Oregon	52	323	622

**Table 32. Copayment Amounts for a Two Parent Household with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Pennsylvania	22	173	282
Rhode Island	0	125	Not eligible
South Carolina	95	147	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	180	240
Tennessee <sup>15</sup>	82	323	Not eligible
Texas <sup>16</sup>	163	325	433
Utah	1	168	Not eligible
Vermont <sup>17</sup>	0	315	787
Virginia <sup>18</sup>	125	250	333
Washington	15	50	405
West Virginia	32	76	Not eligible
Wisconsin <sup>19</sup>	43	228	335
Wyoming	17	69	121
American Samoa <sup>20</sup>	0	0	0
Guam	0	750	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands <sup>21</sup>	90	Not eligible	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	56	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	87	Not eligible

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of two parents and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay for one parent at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

<sup>2</sup> Copayment amounts for Denver.

<sup>3</sup> Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

<sup>5</sup> Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

<sup>6</sup> Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed centers and center based infant and toddler care.

<sup>7</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

<sup>8</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

<sup>9</sup> Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

<sup>10</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.

- <sup>11</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- <sup>12</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.
- <sup>13</sup> Copayment amounts for New York City.
- <sup>14</sup> Families making 15,000 dollars annually fall in the third income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 35 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. Families making 30,000 dollars annually fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either a flat dollar amount or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. When compared to the percentage of the cost of center care, the flat dollar amount is lower in both cases and is shown here.
- <sup>15</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>16</sup> Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.
- <sup>17</sup> Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.
- <sup>18</sup> Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.
- <sup>19</sup> Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>20</sup> American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.
- <sup>21</sup> Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

**Table 33. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama <sup>3</sup>	481	481	442	442	442	442	204	204
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	790	790	700	700	645	645	375	375
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	654	720	576	634	516	567	347	381
Arkansas <sup>6</sup>	552	552	531	531	457	457	324	324
California <sup>7</sup>	1029	1029	744	744	744	744	386	386
Colorado <sup>8</sup>	794	1002	578	774	578	774	318	426
Connecticut <sup>9</sup>	976	1025	976	1025	770	808	460	483
Delaware <sup>10</sup>	639	639	478	478	478	478	239	239
DC <sup>11</sup>	882	1179	863	1102	633	910	265	416
Florida <sup>12</sup>	507	608	429	515	403	484	273	328
Georgia <sup>13</sup>	602	602	559	559	494	494	282	282
Hawaii <sup>14</sup>	1395	1395	675	710	675	710	155	155
Idaho <sup>15</sup>	594	594	492	492	492	492	151	151
Illinois <sup>16</sup>	877	877	741	741	617	617	309	309
Indiana <sup>17</sup>	945	1040	815	897	693	763	377	416
Iowa	685	685	552	552	552	552	249	249
Kansas <sup>18</sup>	588	588	395	395	395	395	197	197
Kentucky <sup>19</sup>	520	520	520	520	455	455	282	282
Louisiana <sup>20</sup>	407	407	407	407	385	385	193	193
Maine <sup>21</sup>	867	867	806	806	724	724	303	303
Maryland <sup>22</sup>	780	1123	463	583	463	583	309	389
Massachusetts <sup>23</sup>	1159	1182	772	795	772	795	525	548
Michigan <sup>24</sup>	542	542	404	404	404	404	202	202
Minnesota <sup>25</sup>	1154	1327	860	989	860	989	654	752
Mississippi <sup>26</sup>	339	375	326	357	312	339	183	201

**Table 33. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Missouri <sup>27</sup>	605	605	354	354	354	354	229	229
Montana <sup>28</sup>	715	715	624	624	624	624	468	468
Nebraska <sup>29</sup>	812	867	672	737	672	737	390	433
Nevada <sup>30</sup>	672	672	607	607	498	498	206	206
New Hampshire <sup>31</sup>	810	810	780	780	680	680	325	325
New Jersey <sup>32</sup>	695	730	573	604	573	604	287	302
New Mexico <sup>33</sup>	476	608	426	558	395	527	346	478
New York <sup>34</sup>	1465	1465	1105	1105	940	940	498	498
North Carolina <sup>35</sup>	536	789	490	751	477	702	317	445
North Dakota	480	480	450	450	430	430	240	240
Ohio <sup>36</sup>	747	820	684	750	603	656	284	291
Oklahoma <sup>37</sup>	336	758	292	601	292	487	195	325
Oregon <sup>38</sup>	900	900	894	894	705	705	524	524
Pennsylvania <sup>39</sup>	910	975	780	845	715	780	498	526
Rhode Island <sup>31</sup>	815	815	815	815	680	680	308	308
South Carolina <sup>40</sup>	455	650	455	650	390	624	212	303
South Dakota <sup>41</sup>	641	641	641	641	546	546	238	238
Tennessee <sup>42</sup>	568	679	426	512	426	512	215	258
Texas <sup>43</sup>	562	596	492	521	445	472	281	298
Utah <sup>32</sup>	564	564	495	495	450	450	277	277
Vermont <sup>31</sup>	560	560	555	555	495	495	273	273
Virginia <sup>44</sup>	1005	1005	828	828	828	828	412	412
Washington <sup>45</sup>	976	976	684	684	684	684	420	420
West Virginia <sup>46</sup>	560	640	480	560	460	540	190	230
Wisconsin <sup>47</sup>	998	998	860	860	774	774	430	430

**Table 33. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Wyoming <sup>48</sup>	675	675	542	542	532	532	343	343
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam <sup>49</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	850	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	450	450
No Mariana Islands <sup>50</sup>	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100
Puerto Rico <sup>31</sup>	280	280	280	280	273	273	80	80
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rates for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time center based child care. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

<sup>3</sup> Center reimbursement rates for the Birmingham Region.

<sup>4</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Anchorage.

<sup>5</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for District 1. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for District 1.

<sup>6</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Pulaski.

<sup>7</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Los Angeles.

<sup>8</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no additional rating in Denver. Highest rates are rating 4 center reimbursement rates for Denver.

<sup>9</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>10</sup> Center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

<sup>11</sup> Base rates are bronze tier center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are gold tier center reimbursement rates.

<sup>12</sup> Base rates are licensed or exempt center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.



- <sup>13</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Zone 1.
- <sup>14</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates.
- <sup>15</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Region 4.
- <sup>16</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.
- <sup>17</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Marion. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for Marion.
- <sup>18</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Sedgwick County.
- <sup>19</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- <sup>20</sup> This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- <sup>21</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Cumberland County.
- <sup>22</sup> Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 4 center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City.
- <sup>23</sup> Base rates are tier 1 center reimbursement rates for Region 6. Highest rates are tier 4 center reimbursement rates for Region 6.
- <sup>24</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.
- <sup>25</sup> Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County.
- <sup>26</sup> Base rates are tier 2 center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are tier 1 center reimbursement rates.
- <sup>27</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- <sup>28</sup> Center reimbursement rates for the Billings Region.
- <sup>29</sup> Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for the entire state.
- <sup>30</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.
- <sup>31</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates.
- <sup>32</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates.
- <sup>33</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are 5-Star licensed center reimbursement rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- <sup>34</sup> Day care center reimbursement rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- <sup>35</sup> Base rates are licensed 1-Star center reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star center reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- <sup>36</sup> Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Cuyahoga. Highest rates are three star licensed center reimbursement rates for Cuyahoga.
- <sup>37</sup> Base rates are one star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas.
- <sup>38</sup> Certified center reimbursement rates for Group Area A.
- <sup>39</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 center reimbursement rates for Philadelphia.

<sup>40</sup> Base rates are level C licensed center reimbursement rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level AA highest achieving center reimbursement rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.

<sup>41</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Minnehaha County.

<sup>42</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for the Top 21 counties. Highest rates are three star center reimbursement rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>43</sup> Base rates are licensed center rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are licensed reimbursement rates for centers with Texas Rising Star Certification for the Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>44</sup> Level 2 center reimbursement rates for Fairfax.

<sup>45</sup> Center reimbursement rates for Region 4. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. School-age before-and-after care rates are authorized at 30 half day units when care is provided for five days per week.

<sup>46</sup> Base rates are tier 1 center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are tier 3 center reimbursement rates.

<sup>47</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>48</sup> Licensed center reimbursement rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower rate was used.

<sup>49</sup> Base rates are the 75th percentile of the Market Rate Survey. Highest rates are the 100th percentile of the Market Rate Survey.

<sup>50</sup> After-care rates are used for school age children.

**Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama <sup>3</sup>	386	386	360	360	360	360	182	182
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	600	600	600	600	530	530	297	297
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	433	477	433	477	390	429	260	286
Arkansas <sup>6</sup>	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California <sup>7</sup>	753	753	683	683	683	683	502	502
Colorado <sup>8</sup>	610	761	506	637	506	637	278	397
Connecticut <sup>9</sup>	744	781	744	781	744	781	460	483
Delaware <sup>10</sup>	487	487	377	377	377	377	188	188
DC <sup>11</sup>	617	758	588	737	477	607	260	335
Florida <sup>12</sup>	438	608	386	515	381	484	256	328
Georgia <sup>13</sup>	477	477	433	433	416	416	221	221
Hawaii <sup>14</sup>	650	650	600	600	600	600	155	155
Idaho <sup>15</sup>	489	489	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois <sup>16</sup>	576	576	555	555	520	520	260	260
Indiana <sup>17</sup>	563	620	542	598	433	477	329	364
Iowa <sup>18</sup>	530	530	497	497	497	497	221	221
Kansas <sup>19</sup>	409	409	347	347	347	347	173	173
Kentucky <sup>20</sup>	455	455	455	455	412	412	282	282
Louisiana <sup>21</sup>	352	352	352	352	330	330	165	165
Maine <sup>22</sup>	650	650	650	650	585	585	271	271
Maryland <sup>23</sup>	584	753	445	570	445	570	297	380
Massachusetts <sup>24</sup>	894	919	816	837	816	837	408	419
Michigan <sup>25</sup>	407	407	378	378	378	378	189	189
Minnesota <sup>26</sup>	724	833	631	726	631	726	420	484
Mississippi <sup>27</sup>	245	272	237	259	223	245	112	125

**Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Missouri <sup>28</sup>	378	378	300	300	300	300	185	185
Montana <sup>29</sup>	585	585	542	542	542	542	433	433
Nebraska <sup>30</sup>	563	607	542	542	542	542	303	347
Nevada <sup>31</sup>	650	650	585	585	563	563	249	249
New Hampshire <sup>14</sup>	650	650	607	607	563	563	238	238
New Jersey <sup>32</sup>	655	688	514	538	514	538	257	269
New Mexico <sup>33</sup>	365	497	325	457	324	456	319	451
New York <sup>34</sup>	693	693	650	650	650	650	433	433
North Carolina <sup>35</sup>	446	566	423	538	404	509	303	380
North Dakota <sup>14</sup>	440	440	400	400	392	392	228	228
Ohio <sup>36</sup>	600	600	566	566	518	518	304	304
Oklahoma <sup>37</sup>	314	601	265	515	265	515	173	325
Oregon <sup>38</sup>	860	860	745	745	688	688	450	450
Pennsylvania <sup>39</sup>	737	802	650	715	611	676	433	461
Rhode Island <sup>40</sup>	672	672	672	672	650	650	308	308
South Carolina <sup>41</sup>	377	494	377	494	347	455	186	260
South Dakota <sup>42</sup>	468	468	468	468	433	433	238	238
Tennessee <sup>43</sup>	430	516	366	439	366	439	215	258
Texas <sup>44</sup>	457	485	402	426	379	402	223	237
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont <sup>45</sup>	451	451	446	446	387	387	228	228
Virginia <sup>46</sup>	784	784	715	715	715	715	386	386
Washington <sup>47</sup>	881	881	645	645	645	645	422	422
West Virginia <sup>48</sup>	400	480	400	480	400	480	160	200
Wisconsin <sup>49</sup>	817	817	753	753	710	710	381	381

**Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
			<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>				<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Wyoming <sup>50</sup>	675	675	498	498	487	487	325	325
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam <sup>51</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	850	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	450	450
No Mariana Islands <sup>52</sup>	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time care in a family child care home. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

<sup>3</sup> Family day care rates for the Birmingham Region.

<sup>4</sup> Family home care rates for Anchorage.

<sup>5</sup> Base rates are certified family child care home rates for District 1. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates for District 1.

<sup>6</sup> Licensed and registered family child care home rates for Pulaski.

<sup>7</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for Los Angeles.

<sup>8</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Denver. Highest rates are rating 4 family child care home rates for Denver.

<sup>9</sup> Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited family child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>10</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for New Castle.

<sup>11</sup> Base rates are bronze tier family child care home reimbursement rates. Highest rates are gold tier family child care home reimbursement rates.

- <sup>12</sup> Base rates are licensed family child care home reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal family child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.
- <sup>13</sup> Family child care home rates for Zone 1.
- <sup>14</sup> Licensed family child care home rates.
- <sup>15</sup> Family child care home rates for Region 4.
- <sup>16</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.
- <sup>17</sup> Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Marion. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates for Marion.
- <sup>18</sup> Registered Child Development Home category A and B rates.
- <sup>19</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for Sedgwick County.
- <sup>20</sup> Certified family child care home rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- <sup>21</sup> This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- <sup>22</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for Cumberland County.
- <sup>23</sup> Base rates are unaccredited family child care home rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 4 family child care home rates for Baltimore City.
- <sup>24</sup> Base rates are systems tier 1 family child care home rates for Region 6. Highest rates are systems tier 4 family child care home rates for Region 6.
- <sup>25</sup> Family child care home reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.
- <sup>26</sup> Base rates are licensed unaccredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are licensed accredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County.
- <sup>27</sup> Base rates are tier 2 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 1 family child care home rates.
- <sup>28</sup> Licensed family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- <sup>29</sup> Family child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- <sup>30</sup> Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rate are accredited family child care home rates for the entire state.
- <sup>31</sup> Licensed family child care home rates for Clark County.
- <sup>32</sup> Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates.
- <sup>33</sup> Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star family child care home rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- <sup>34</sup> Registered family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- <sup>35</sup> Base rates are licensed 1-Star family child care home rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star family child care home rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- <sup>36</sup> Certified Professional Type B home rates for Cuyahoga.
- <sup>37</sup> Base rates are one star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- <sup>38</sup> Certified family child care home rates for Group Area A.

- <sup>39</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are star 4 family child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- <sup>40</sup> Certified family child care home rates.
- <sup>41</sup> Base rates are level CC licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level BB enhanced licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.
- <sup>42</sup> Regulated family child care home rates for Minnehaha County.
- <sup>43</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for the Top 21 counties. Highest rates are three star family child care home rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>44</sup> Base rates are registered family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are Gulf Coast Region rates for registered family homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- <sup>45</sup> Registered family child care home rates.
- <sup>46</sup> Level 2 family day home rates for Fairfax.
- <sup>47</sup> Licensed family child care rates for Region 4. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. School-age before-and-after care rates are authorized at 30 half day units when care is provided for five days per week.
- <sup>48</sup> Base rates are tier 1 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care home rates.
- <sup>49</sup> Licensed family child care center rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>50</sup> Licensed family child care home rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower number was used.
- <sup>51</sup> Base rates are the 75th percentile of the Market Rate Survey. Highest rates are the 100th percentile of the Market Rate Survey.
- <sup>52</sup> After-care rates are used for school age children.

**Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama <sup>3</sup>	407	407	390	390	390	390	186	186
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	790	790	700	700	645	645	375	375
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	520	572	477	524	433	477	303	334
Arkansas <sup>6</sup>	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut <sup>8</sup>	976	1025	976	1025	770	808	460	483
Delaware <sup>9</sup>	487	487	377	377	377	377	188	188
DC <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida <sup>10</sup>	438	608	386	515	381	484	256	328
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	602	602	559	559	494	494	282	282
Hawaii <sup>12</sup>	675	675	675	675	675	675	155	155
Idaho <sup>13</sup>	505	505	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois <sup>14</sup>	576	576	555	555	520	520	260	260
Indiana <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa <sup>15</sup>	508	508	497	497	497	497	221	221
Kansas <sup>16</sup>	409	409	347	347	347	347	173	173
Kentucky <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan <sup>17</sup>	407	407	378	378	378	378	189	189
Minnesota <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi <sup>18</sup>	339	375	326	357	312	339	183	201



**Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Missouri <sup>19</sup>	439	439	300	300	300	300	186	186
Montana <sup>20</sup>	628	628	563	563	563	563	442	442
Nebraska <sup>21</sup>	563	607	542	542	542	542	303	347
Nevada <sup>22</sup>	607	607	520	520	455	455	227	227
New Hampshire <sup>11</sup>	650	650	607	607	563	563	238	238
New Jersey <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico <sup>23</sup>	379	511	344	476	338	470	334	466
New York <sup>24</sup>	841	841	784	784	758	758	455	455
North Carolina <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	480	480	450	450	430	430	240	240
Ohio <sup>25</sup>	747	820	684	750	603	656	284	291
Oklahoma <sup>26</sup>	314	601	265	515	265	515	173	325
Oregon <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania <sup>27</sup>	731	796	650	715	628	693	433	461
Rhode Island <sup>28</sup>	672	672	672	672	650	650	308	308
South Carolina <sup>29</sup>	360	464	360	464	325	433	195	238
South Dakota <sup>30</sup>	641	641	641	641	546	546	238	238
Tennessee <sup>31</sup>	495	593	387	464	387	464	215	258
Texas <sup>32</sup>	469	497	412	436	402	426	234	248
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia <sup>33</sup>	500	580	400	480	400	480	180	220
Wisconsin <sup>34</sup>	998	998	860	860	774	774	430	430

**Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u> <u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before-and-After Care</u> <u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Wyoming <sup>35</sup>	675	675	498	498	487	487	325	325
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam <sup>36</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	850	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	450	450
No Mariana Islands <sup>37</sup>	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100
Puerto Rico <sup>38</sup>	217	217	217	217	219	219	58	58
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time care in a group child care home. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate. Some but not all states have different rates for a category of providers termed "group child care homes." These are similar to family child care homes but may serve more children or differ in some other way. When a state does not make this distinction, the state is coded as NA.

<sup>3</sup> Group day care home rates for the Birmingham Region.

<sup>4</sup> Group child care home rates for Anchorage.

<sup>5</sup> Base rates are certified group child care home rates for District 1. Highest rates are accredited group child care home rates for District 1.

<sup>6</sup> Licensed group child care home rates for Pulaski.

<sup>7</sup> State, county, or territory does not have rates for group child care homes.

<sup>8</sup> Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited group child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>9</sup> Licensed group child care home rates for New Castle.

<sup>10</sup> Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

- <sup>11</sup> Group child care home rates for Zone 1.
- <sup>12</sup> Licensed group child care home rates.
- <sup>13</sup> Group child care home rates for Region 4.
- <sup>14</sup> Licensed group child care home rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.
- <sup>15</sup> Child Development Home category C rates.
- <sup>16</sup> Licensed group child care home rates for Sedgwick County.
- <sup>17</sup> Group child care home rates for Shelter Area V.
- <sup>18</sup> Base rates are tier 2 group child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 1 group child care home rates.
- <sup>19</sup> Licensed group home rates for St. Louis County. Rates are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- <sup>20</sup> Group child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- <sup>21</sup> Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are accredited child care home rates for the entire state.
- <sup>22</sup> Licensed group child care home rates for Clark County.
- <sup>23</sup> Base rates are licensed group child care rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star group child care rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- <sup>24</sup> Registered group family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- <sup>25</sup> Base rates are licensed home rates for Cuyahoga. Highest rates are three star licensed home rates for Cuyahoga.
- <sup>26</sup> Base rates are one star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- <sup>27</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are star 4 group child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- <sup>28</sup> Group child care home rates are the same as the rates for certified family child care homes.
- <sup>29</sup> Base rates are level C licensed group child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level BB high scoring enhanced group child care home rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.
- <sup>30</sup> Licensed group family child care rates for Minnehaha County.
- <sup>31</sup> Base rates are reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for the Top 21 counties. Highest rates are three star group child care home rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>32</sup> Base rates are licensed group day home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are Gulf Coast Region rates for licensed group day homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- <sup>33</sup> Base rates are tier 1 family child care facility rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care facility rates.
- <sup>34</sup> Licensed family child care center rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>35</sup> Licensed group child care home rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower number was used.

<sup>36</sup> Base rates are the 75th percentile of the Market Rate Survey. Highest rates are the 100th percentile of the Market Rate Survey.

<sup>37</sup> After-care rates are used for school age children.

<sup>38</sup> Registered Group Home rates.

**Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama	152	152	152	152	152	152	76	76
Alaska <sup>3</sup>	518	518	492	492	440	440	258	258
Arizona <sup>4</sup>	227	477	227	477	227	429	130	286
Arkansas <sup>5</sup>	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California <sup>6</sup>	677	677	615	615	615	615	291	291
Colorado <sup>7</sup>	236	289	215	263	215	263	118	145
Connecticut <sup>8</sup>	383	383	383	383	383	383	228	228
Delaware <sup>9</sup>	455	455	251	251	251	251	126	126
DC	214	214	188	188	188	188	98	98
Florida <sup>10</sup>	217	217	182	182	191	191	130	130
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	390	390	368	368	325	325	217	217
Hawaii <sup>12</sup>	500	500	450	450	450	450	60	60
Idaho <sup>13</sup>	489	489	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois <sup>14</sup>	276	276	276	276	276	276	138	138
Indiana <sup>15</sup>	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628
Iowa <sup>16</sup>	1571	1571	1571	1571	1571	1571	785	785
Kansas	298	298	298	298	298	298	149	149
Kentucky <sup>17</sup>	282	282	282	282	260	260	130	130
Louisiana <sup>18</sup>	341	341	341	341	319	319	160	160
Maine <sup>19</sup>	455	455	455	455	412	412	191	191
Maryland <sup>20</sup>	284	284	225	225	225	225	150	150
Massachusetts	325	325	325	325	325	325	173	173
Michigan <sup>21</sup>	288	288	288	288	288	288	144	144
Minnesota <sup>22</sup>	463	532	404	464	404	464	187	215
Mississippi <sup>23</sup>	196	272	187	259	179	245	89	125

**Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Missouri <sup>24</sup>	330	330	286	286	286	286	176	176
Montana <sup>25</sup>	440	440	407	407	407	407	329	329
Nebraska <sup>26</sup>	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628
Nevada <sup>27</sup>	498	498	433	433	412	412	325	325
New Hampshire <sup>28</sup>	455	455	425	425	394	394	167	167
New Jersey <sup>29</sup>	394	394	307	307	307	307	154	154
New Mexico <sup>30</sup>	279	279	264	264	242	242	182	182
New York <sup>31</sup>	451	485	425	455	425	455	282	303
North Carolina <sup>32</sup>	223	223	212	212	202	202	152	152
North Dakota	440	440	400	400	392	392	228	228
Ohio <sup>33</sup>	1387	1387	1387	1387	1387	1387	693	693
Oklahoma	283	283	239	239	239	239	117	117
Oregon <sup>34</sup>	493	560	466	530	440	500	227	371
Pennsylvania <sup>35</sup>	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628
Rhode Island <sup>36</sup>	321	321	321	321	217	217	104	104
South Carolina <sup>37</sup>	195	195	195	195	182	182	95	95
South Dakota <sup>38</sup>	260	260	260	260	260	260	130	130
Tennessee <sup>39</sup>	301	301	258	258	258	258	151	151
Texas <sup>40</sup>	329	329	286	286	245	245	143	143
Utah <sup>41</sup>	340	425	304	380	288	360	193	241
Vermont <sup>42</sup>	347	347	347	347	290	290	170	170
Virginia <sup>43</sup>	663	663	628	628	628	628	386	386
Washington <sup>44</sup>	378	378	378	378	378	378	194	194
West Virginia	360	360	320	320	320	320	160	160
Wisconsin <sup>45</sup>	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	624	624

**Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Wyoming <sup>46</sup>	303	303	303	303	303	303	152	152
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam <sup>47</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	850	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	--- <sup>1</sup>	750	450	450
No Mariana Islands <sup>48</sup>	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100
Puerto Rico	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for in-home providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base in-home rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time in-home child care. If rates vary for types of in-home care, the rates for care provided in the home of the child were used. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

<sup>3</sup> Unlicensed in-home child care rates for Anchorage.

<sup>4</sup> Base rates are in-home rates for non-certified relative providers for the entire state. Highest rates are accredited in-home child care rates for District 1.

<sup>5</sup> In-home rates for Pulaski.

<sup>6</sup> In-home rates for Los Angeles.

<sup>7</sup> Base rates are exempt family child care home rates for providers with no additional rating for Denver. Highest rates are exempt family child care home rates for CPR certified providers for Denver.

<sup>8</sup> Unlicensed in-home child care rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>9</sup> In-home child care rates for New Castle.

<sup>10</sup> Rates for informal providers for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

<sup>11</sup> In-home child care rates for Zone 1.

<sup>12</sup> License-exempt in-home child care rates.

- <sup>13</sup> In-home child care rates for Region 4.
- <sup>14</sup> License-exempt in-home child care rates. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate will vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.
- <sup>15</sup> In-home child care rates for Marion. The rate reflects the federal minimum wage and is divided by the number of children in care. Nanny care is approved for a minimum of 3 children.
- <sup>16</sup> The in-home rate is not per child; it is the maximum amount paid for all children in the family receiving in-home care. In-home care is paid at the minimum wage amount.
- <sup>17</sup> Registered in-home child care rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- <sup>18</sup> This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- <sup>19</sup> In-home child care rates for Cumberland County.
- <sup>20</sup> In-home provider rates for Baltimore City.
- <sup>21</sup> In-home child care rates for day care aides for Shelter Area V.
- <sup>22</sup> Base rates are unaccredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are accredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County.
- <sup>23</sup> Base rates are tier 3 in-home child care rates. Highest rates are tier 1 in-home child care rates.
- <sup>24</sup> Registered family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- <sup>25</sup> In-home child care rates for the Billings Region.
- <sup>26</sup> In-home providers must be paid at least the federal minimum wage. The minimum wage rate is generally provided for the first three children in care. The provider may be reimbursed at a different rate for any additional children in care. As a guide, the caseworker may use the hourly rate for a license-exempt family child care home.
- <sup>27</sup> Unlicensed child care rates for Clark County.
- <sup>28</sup> Rates for license-exempt child care providers.
- <sup>29</sup> In-home child care rates for informal or relative care.
- <sup>30</sup> Registered in-home child care rates for Metro Areas. The before-and-after care rate is 75 percent of the full-time rate for care provided for 20 hours per week.
- <sup>31</sup> Base rates are legally-exempt in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. Highest rates are legally-exempt, enhanced in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties.
- <sup>32</sup> Relative provider reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- <sup>33</sup> In-home child care aide rates for Cuyahoga.
- <sup>34</sup> Base rates are standard in-home child care rates for Group Area A. Highest rates are registered in-home child care rates for Group Area A. The state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- <sup>35</sup> In-home child care rates for Philadelphia. The parent is required to pay the provider minimum wage.
- <sup>36</sup> Non-certified in-home child care rates.
- <sup>37</sup> In-home child care rates for urban counties.
- <sup>38</sup> Unregulated child care rates.
- <sup>39</sup> Unregulated child care rates for the Top 21 counties. Care provided in the child's home is not allowed unless the provider also lives in the home and proof is submitted that the home belongs to the provider. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.



<sup>40</sup> Unregulated relative care provider rates for the Gulf Coast Region.

<sup>41</sup> Base rates are license-exempt in-home child care rates for relative or neighbor providers. Highest rates are in-home child care rates for certified providers with residential certificates.

<sup>42</sup> Legally-exempt provider rates.

<sup>43</sup> In-home child care rates for Fairfax.

<sup>44</sup> Rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month. Part-time rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier of 20.5 hours per week.

<sup>45</sup> Certified in-home child care rates. When in-home care is provided for 15 or more hours per week, the minimum wage must be paid, regardless of the number of children in care. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

<sup>46</sup> License-exempt in-home child care rates.

<sup>47</sup> Base rates are the 75th percentile of the Market Rate Survey. Highest rates are the 100th percentile of the Market Rate Survey.

<sup>48</sup> After-care rates are used for school age children.

**Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2009**

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Alabama	Yes, for provider and others <sup>2</sup>	State, FBI	No	No
Alaska	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry <sup>3</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Arizona	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Arkansas	No	NA	No	No
California	Yes, for the provider only <sup>4</sup>	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Colorado	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI <sup>5</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	No
Connecticut	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Delaware	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
DC	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	No	No
Florida	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI <sup>6</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Georgia	Yes, for the provider only <sup>7</sup>	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Hawaii	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI <sup>8</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	No
Idaho	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Illinois	No	NA	Yes, for provider and others	No
Indiana	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Iowa	Yes, for provider and others	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Kansas	Yes, for provider and others <sup>9</sup>	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Kentucky	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Louisiana	Yes, for provider and others	State	No	No
Maine	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Maryland	No	NA	Yes, for the provider only	No
Massachusetts	Yes, for the provider only <sup>10</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes, for the provider only <sup>10</sup>	No
Michigan	Yes, for provider and others	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others	No

**Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2009**

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Minnesota	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others <sup>11</sup>
Mississippi	No <sup>12</sup>	NA	No <sup>12</sup>	No
Missouri	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Montana	Yes, for provider and others <sup>13</sup>	State <sup>14</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Nebraska	Yes, for provider and others <sup>15</sup>	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others <sup>15</sup>	Yes, for provider and others <sup>15</sup>
Nevada	No	NA	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	No
New Jersey	No	NA	Yes, for provider and others	No
New Mexico	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	No
New York	Yes, for provider and others <sup>16</sup>	Sex Offender Registry <sup>16</sup>	Yes, for the provider only	No
North Carolina	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State, FBI <sup>17</sup>	Yes, for provider and others <sup>18</sup>	Yes, for provider and others <sup>18</sup>
North Dakota	Yes, for provider and others	State, Sex Offender Registry	No	No
Ohio	No	NA	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes, for the provider only	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Oregon	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry <sup>19</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	No
Pennsylvania	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Rhode Island	Yes, for provider and others	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	No
South Carolina	No	NA	No	No
South Dakota	No	NA	Yes, for the provider only	No
Tennessee	No <sup>20</sup>	NA	No	No
Texas	Yes, for provider and others <sup>21</sup>	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others <sup>22</sup>	No
Utah	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State, FBI <sup>23</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	No
Vermont	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

**Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2009**

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
Washington	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State	No <sup>24</sup>	No <sup>24</sup>
West Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	No
Wyoming	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
American Samoa	Yes, for provider and others	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes, for provider and others	No
Guam	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
No Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider only	State, Sex Offender Registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider only	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> Providers must certify that all employees and volunteers of their child care facility are in compliance with the criminal history checks requirement. No payment can be made to any provider who is in violation of this rule.

<sup>3</sup> Unregulated providers who are unrelated to the children in care are fingerprinted for FBI and state background checks. Relative providers are not required to provide fingerprints, but a state and sex offender registry background check must be completed.

<sup>4</sup> Unregulated providers must have a TrustLine check, with the exception of grandparents, aunts, uncles and siblings.

<sup>5</sup> FBI background checks are conducted for unlicensed providers and only when the adult has been living in the state for less than two years.

<sup>6</sup> The state-level background check includes local criminal history information.

<sup>7</sup> A background check is required for all providers except those providing short term child care for up to 6 weeks.

<sup>8</sup> Relative providers are exempt from the fingerprint requirements.

<sup>9</sup> A provider whose name appears in the child abuse and neglect registry or the state's adult supervised population repository is not eligible for CCDF payments.

<sup>10</sup> Background checks, including criminal history and child welfare checks, are only conducted on non-relative in-home providers. If the in-home provider is a relative of the child, no background check is required.

<sup>11</sup> The background check is required for the provider and all household members age 13 and older.

<sup>12</sup> Providers must sign a form certifying that they have not been convicted of a felony or had their name placed on the child abuse or sex offender registry.

- <sup>13</sup> Background checks are required for the applicant and all adults living in the provider's household. Background checks must be based upon the individual's place of residence since the time he or she was 18 years old.
- <sup>14</sup> For providers who recently lived out of state, the providers may elect to have an FBI fingerprint check completed.
- <sup>15</sup> Background checks are required for license-exempt providers. In-home providers, upon request, must provide written permission for a background check. Background checks include checking a register for child abuse and neglect and adult protective services.
- <sup>16</sup> Legally-exempt providers must give a sworn statement about whether they have been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. Some counties conduct a local criminal background check for legally-exempt providers, their employees, volunteers, and in some cases household members age 18 and older.
- <sup>17</sup> Persons who have lived in the state less than 5 years are subject to an FBI check. The background check includes a fingerprint check through the state.
- <sup>18</sup> The requirement for background checks applies to non-licensed home providers.
- <sup>19</sup> Criminal history background checks are conducted using a state law enforcement data system, which includes sex offender registry information. In addition to a criminal history check through the state law enforcement data system, the agency may also request a national criminal history check if information indicates there may be an out-of-state criminal history.
- <sup>20</sup> The department does not routinely perform a background check on unregulated providers, though local agencies may elect to do so.
- <sup>21</sup> For a relative provider caring for a child in the relative's home, the provider is only subject to a state sex offender registry check.
- <sup>22</sup> Child protective services requires a background check for any person required to have a name-based background check that has lived outside of Texas within the past five years or any person with a criminal history in another state.
- <sup>23</sup> An FBI fingerprint check is required if a provider or household member has resided in the state less than five years or in a questionable situation. In addition to the Local, State, and FBI checks, juvenile records are also checked.
- <sup>24</sup> A child protective services check and an adult protective services check may be part of the background check.

**Table 38. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements, 2009**

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Alabama	No	No
Alaska	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Arizona	No	No
Arkansas	No	No
California	No	No
Colorado	No	No
Connecticut	No	No
Delaware	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
DC	No	No
Florida	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Georgia	No	No
Hawaii	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Idaho	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Illinois	No	No
Indiana	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Iowa	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Kansas	No	No
Kentucky	No	Yes, for the provider
Louisiana	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Maine	No	No
Maryland	No	No
Massachusetts	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>
Michigan	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Minnesota	No	No
Mississippi	No	No
Missouri	No	No
Montana	No	No
Nebraska	No	No
Nevada	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No
New Jersey	No	No
New Mexico	No	Yes, for the provider
New York	No	No
North Carolina	No	Yes, for the provider
North Dakota	No	No
Ohio	No	No
Oklahoma	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>
Oregon	No <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>
Pennsylvania	No	No
Rhode Island	No	No
South Carolina	No	No

**Table 38. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements, 2009**

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
South Dakota	No	No
Tennessee	No	No
Texas	No	No
Utah	No	No
Vermont	No	No
Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Washington	No	No
West Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site <sup>4</sup>	Yes, for at least one person on site <sup>4</sup>
Wisconsin	No	No
Wyoming	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
American Samoa	Yes, for at least one person on site <sup>5</sup>	Yes, for at least one person on site <sup>5</sup>
Guam	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
No Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Virgin Islands	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Non-relative in-home providers must complete an orientation that includes First Aid and CPR training.

<sup>2</sup> There is no requirement unless the child in care has special needs.

<sup>3</sup> Providers who are registered-exempt or certified-exempt are not required to be First Aid or CPR certified; however, First Aid and CPR certification are required if they want to qualify for the enhanced rate. Registered and certified providers must have First Aid and CPR certifications.

<sup>4</sup> Requirements apply to unlicensed school age child care providers. At least one person on duty must be certified in First Aid that includes rescue breathing and choke saving.

<sup>5</sup> At least one person on site must be certified in CPR, and at least one person on site must have current First Aid training. Providers must complete 12 additional hours of CPR and First Aid training within the first six months of providing care.

**Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Alabama	19	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Alaska	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Arizona	18	No	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Arkansas	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
California	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Colorado	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Connecticut	18	No	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
DC	18	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Florida	18 <sup>7</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Georgia	18 <sup>8</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Hawaii	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Idaho	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Illinois	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Indiana	18	NA <sup>9</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>9</sup>	No
Iowa	18	NA <sup>9</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>9</sup>	Yes
Kansas	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Kentucky	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Louisiana	18	No	No	Yes <sup>10</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Maine	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Maryland	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Massachusetts	18	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Michigan	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Minnesota	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Mississippi	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No



**Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Missouri	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Montana	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Nebraska	19 <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
Nevada	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
New Hampshire	16	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
New Jersey	18	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
New York	18 <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>16</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
North Carolina	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
North Dakota	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Ohio	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Oklahoma	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
Oregon	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Pennsylvania	18	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Rhode Island	21	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
South Carolina	21	NA <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>19</sup>	Yes	No <sup>20</sup>	Yes
South Dakota	18	NA <sup>21</sup>	Yes <sup>21</sup>	Yes <sup>21</sup>	NA <sup>21</sup>	No
Tennessee	18 <sup>22</sup>	No	No	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No
Texas	18	Yes <sup>23, 24</sup>	Yes <sup>23, 24</sup>	Yes	No	No
Utah	18	No <sup>25</sup>	No <sup>25</sup>	Yes <sup>25</sup>	NA <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>25</sup>
Vermont	18 <sup>26</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>27</sup>
Virginia	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Washington	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
West Virginia	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Wisconsin	18	No <sup>28</sup>	No <sup>28</sup>	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>28</sup>

**Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Wyoming	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes
American Samoa	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Guam	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	No
No Mariana Islands	18	NA <sup>3</sup>	No	Yes	NA <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Puerto Rico	18	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>	--- <sup>1</sup>
Virgin Islands	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA <sup>4</sup>	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> Information not found in state's manual.

<sup>2</sup> The unit refers to the group of people included in the family size for purposes of determining eligibility and copayments.

<sup>3</sup> Adult, non-parent relatives and non-relatives are never included in the unit.

<sup>4</sup> Adult, non-relatives living in the home are never considered part of the assistance unit.

<sup>5</sup> Relatives living in the home and not part of the assistance unit may provide care, with the exception of siblings, who must reside outside of the home in order to provide care.

<sup>6</sup> An adult living in the same household, regardless of his or her relationship to the child, cannot be authorized to provide care between 11:00 pm and 7:00 am, unless the child is under three years old or has special needs.

<sup>7</sup> The operator of a child care facility must be 21 years of age or older. A child care facility can not employ a person under the age of 16 unless the person is under direct supervision and is not counted when computing the staff to child ratio.

<sup>8</sup> This age minimum applies to informal providers only.

<sup>9</sup> Relatives and non-relatives who are over age 18 are never considered part of the unit.

<sup>10</sup> A relative is not authorized to care for a child if it is a TANF case.

<sup>11</sup> If the parent of the child receiving child care assistance is under the age of 18, then a relative living in the home and part of the assistance unit may be a caregiver, with the exception of the parent or guardian of the child in care.

<sup>12</sup> Providers must be 19 years of age, or providers aged 16, 17, or 18 may provide care if it will not cause them to be absent from a school or training program, they will not be absent from regular employment without employer permission, they are acceptable to the client, and they are supervised by a parent or guardian.

<sup>13</sup> Individuals living in the home can only provide care if the child has special needs.

<sup>14</sup> Siblings must be over 18 years of age and live outside the home in order to provide care.

<sup>15</sup> The provider must be 18 years of age or meet the state requirements for employment of minors. Providers must be at least 14 years of age to comply with labor laws.

- <sup>16</sup> Siblings are allowed to provide subsidized care. All other members of the unit are not eligible to provide subsidized care.
- <sup>17</sup> A sibling who is living in the home and is 18 or older can provide care only if the sibling is a licensed, registered, or self-certified provider. The sibling cannot provide care under the approved relative status.
- <sup>18</sup> Adult, non-parent relatives are not considered part of the assistance unit.
- <sup>19</sup> Siblings must be living outside of the household.
- <sup>20</sup> Adult non-parent, non-relatives living in the home are not considered part of the assistance unit, unless they are counted in the TANF or SNAP budget.
- <sup>21</sup> Siblings must maintain a separate residence. Relatives are not included in the unit considered for assistance. Non-relatives living in the home who are not the parent to any of the applicant's children are not included in the unit considered for assistance.
- <sup>22</sup> Unregulated providers must be age 21.
- <sup>23</sup> Relative care may only be provided in the child's home if the eligible child is the child of a teen parent or if the department determines that other arrangements are not reasonably available.
- <sup>24</sup> Siblings of the eligible child that are over 18 may only provide care if they are not living in the household.
- <sup>25</sup> Exceptions for who may provide care may be granted when no other eligible provider is available, to accommodate children with special needs, and under unusual or extraordinary circumstances approved by the department or state program specialist.
- <sup>26</sup> License-exempt child care providers may be eligible at age 16 if the provision of care is limited to hours which do not conflict or interfere with school attendance and does not exceed 20 hours per week except during school holidays.
- <sup>27</sup> This applies to license-exempt child care providers only.
- <sup>28</sup> A person living in the home cannot be authorized to provide care unless the county determines it is necessary due to a special health condition of the child.

**Table 40. Market Rate Survey (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2009**

State	Date Market Rate Survey Completed	Use of Current Market Rate Survey
Alabama	May 2009	Yes
Alaska	May 2009	No
Arizona	June 2008	No
Arkansas	October 2008	Yes
California	October 2007	No
Colorado	January 2009	No
Connecticut	May 2009	No
Delaware	May 2009	No
DC	November 2008	No
Florida	May 2009	Yes
Georgia	June 2009	No
Hawaii	April 2009	No
Idaho	January 2008	No
Illinois	December 2008	Yes
Indiana	April 2009	Yes
Iowa	November 2008	No
Kansas	August 2008	No
Kentucky	February 2009	No
Louisiana	May 2009	Yes
Maine	March 2008	No
Maryland	January 2009	No
Massachusetts	April 2009	Yes
Michigan	March-April 2009	No
Minnesota	April 2008	No
Mississippi	April 2009	No
Missouri	September 2008	Yes
Montana	May 2009	Yes
Nebraska	August 2008	Yes
Nevada	December 2008	No
New Hampshire	November 2007	Yes
New Jersey	June 2009	No
New Mexico	May 2009	No
New York	June 2007	Yes
North Carolina	November 2008	No
North Dakota	December 2008	No
Ohio	September 2008	No
Oklahoma	October 2008	Yes
Oregon	June 2008	No
Pennsylvania	March 2008	No
Rhode Island	NA <sup>1</sup>	No
South Carolina	March 2009	No
South Dakota	March 2009	Yes
Tennessee	July 2008	No
Texas	February 2008	No

**Table 40. Market Rate Survey (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2009**

State	Date Market Rate Survey Completed	Use of Current Market Rate Survey
Utah	May 2009	No
Vermont	October 2008	No
Virginia	April 2008	No
Washington	November 2008	No
West Virginia	September 2008	Yes
Wisconsin	September 2008	No
Wyoming	October 2007	Yes
American Samoa	May 2009	Yes
Guam	February 2009	Yes
No Mariana Islands	April 2009	Yes
Puerto Rico	August 2007	No
Virgin Islands	May 2009	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> As of October 2009, the market rate survey was currently under way.

**Table 41. Quality Information (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2009**

State	Early Learning Guidelines Status	Professional Development Status
Alabama	Implementing	Implementing
Alaska	Implementing	Developed
Arizona	Implementing	Planning
Arkansas	Implementing	Revising
California	Developing	Other <sup>1</sup>
Colorado	Revising	Revising
Connecticut	Implementing	Other <sup>2</sup>
Delaware	Revising	Implementing
DC	Implementing	Implementing
Florida	Revising	Developed
Georgia	Revising	Implementing
Hawaii	Other <sup>3</sup>	Developing
Idaho	Revising	Other <sup>4</sup>
Illinois	Implementing	Implementing
Indiana	Implementing	Planning
Iowa	Implementing	Developing
Kansas	Implementing	Implementing
Kentucky	Revising	Implementing
Louisiana	Implementing	Revising
Maine	Implementing	Other <sup>5</sup>
Maryland	Implementing	Implementing
Massachusetts	Implementing	Revising
Michigan	Implementing	Developing
Minnesota	Implementing	Developing
Mississippi	Implementing	Developing
Missouri	Revising	Implementing
Montana	Implementing	Revising
Nebraska	Implementing	Revising
Nevada	Implementing	Implementing
New Hampshire	Implementing	Revising
New Jersey	Implementing	Other <sup>6</sup>
New Mexico	Developing	Implementing
New York	Developing	Planning
North Carolina	Implementing <sup>7</sup>	Other <sup>8</sup>
North Dakota	Implementing	Implementing
Ohio	Implementing	Revising
Oklahoma	Implementing	Implementing
Oregon	Developed	Implementing <sup>7</sup>
Pennsylvania	Revising	Revising
Rhode Island	Implementing	Developed
South Carolina	Implementing	Revising
South Dakota	Implementing	Implementing
Tennessee	Implementing	Other <sup>9</sup>

**Table 41. Quality Information (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2009**

State	Early Learning Guidelines Status	Professional Development Status
Texas	Implementing	Implementing
Utah	Implementing	Revising
Vermont	Implementing	Other <sup>10</sup>
Virginia	Implementing	Planning
Washington	Revising	Developing
West Virginia	Implementing	Revising
Wisconsin	Implementing	Implementing
Wyoming	Revising	Revising
American Samoa	Developed	Implementing
Guam	Revising	Developed
No Mariana Islands	Revising	Developing
Puerto Rico	Revising	Developing
Virgin Islands	Developed	Developing

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> The state has developed principles used as the primary guidance in developing the first professional development plan and subsequent plans.

<sup>2</sup> The state has adopted an early childhood education investment plan, which calls for the development of a multi-year workforce professional development plan.

<sup>3</sup> The preschool content standards for four year olds and the developmental guidelines for children ages birth to three years old are used to implement the provider incentive program which is a voluntary program and is offered only on a limited basis due to a reduction in funding available for the program.

<sup>4</sup> There is no state plan for professional development. The agency has a contract to develop a strategic plan that serves as a substitute for the state plan.

<sup>5</sup> The state has a professional development system that has been in place since 2000.

<sup>6</sup> The state has a professional development center that was established in 1997.

<sup>7</sup> The state is also revising its guidelines.

<sup>8</sup> The state has many elements of a professional development plan and strategies related to implementation of the plan. The state is currently formulating these elements and strategies into a comprehensive written plan.

<sup>9</sup> The state initiated a system for professional development in 1992. The system was revised in 1999 and 2003.

<sup>10</sup> The state has a comprehensive plan for professional development for early care and education practitioners as well as practitioners working in after school programs. The plan is not contained in a single document.

**Table 42. State Child Care Subsidy Programs, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	Program
Alabama	Child Care Subsidy Program
Alaska	Child Care Assistance Program
Arizona	Child Care Assistance
Arkansas	Child Care Assistance Program
California	California Alternative Payment Programs <sup>2</sup>
Colorado	Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
Connecticut	Child Care Assistance Program
Delaware	Child Care Subsidy Program
DC	Subsidized Child Care
Florida	School Readiness
Georgia	Childcare and Parent Services
Hawaii	Child Care Connection Hawaii
Idaho	Idaho Child Care Program
Illinois	Child Care Assistance Program
Indiana	CCDF Program
Iowa	Child Care Assistance
Kansas	Child Care Program
Kentucky	Child Care Assistance Program
Louisiana	Child Care Assistance Program
Maine	DHHS Child Care Subsidy <sup>3</sup>
Maryland	Purchase of Care
Massachusetts	Early Education and Care Financial Assistance
Michigan	Child Development and Care
Minnesota	Child Care Assistance Program
Mississippi	Child Care Certificate Program
Missouri	Child Care Assistance Program
Montana	Best Beginnings Child Care Scholarship Program
Nebraska	Child Care Subsidy Program
Nevada	Child Care Subsidy Program
New Hampshire	NH Child Care Scholarship
New Jersey	Child Care Assistance Program
New Mexico	Child Care Assistance
New York	Child Care Subsidy Program
North Carolina	Subsidized Child Care Program
North Dakota	Child Care Assistance Program
Ohio	Publicly Funded Child Care
Oklahoma	Child Care Subsidy Program
Oregon	Child Care Program
Pennsylvania	Child Care Works Subsidized Child Care
Rhode Island	Child Care Assistance Program
South Carolina	ABC Child Care Program



**Table 42. State Child Care Subsidy Programs, 2009 <sup>1</sup>**

State	Program
South Dakota	Child Care Assistance
Tennessee	Child Care Certificate Program
Texas	Child Care Services
Utah	Child Care Assistance
Vermont	Child Care Financial Assistance Program
Virginia	Child Care Subsidy and Services
Washington	Working Connections Child Care
West Virginia	Child Care
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Shares Child Care
Wyoming	Child Care Subsidy Program
American Samoa	Child Care Program <sup>4</sup>
Guam	CCDF Program <sup>3</sup>
No Mariana Islands	Child Care Program
Puerto Rico	Child Care and Development Program <sup>4</sup>
Virgin Islands	Child Care Subsidy Program

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

<sup>1</sup> The selected programs were used to code the child care policies and represent the main program providing subsidized child care in each state. In most cases the program was selected based on consultation with a state representative.

<sup>2</sup> When applicable, different policies were coded for CalWORKS Stage 2, CalWORKS Stage 3, and Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Programs. If separate sub-programs were coded, the footnotes in the tables will reflect which program is represented.

<sup>3</sup> The policies for this state were coded from the state's policy manual and the state's Child Care and Development Fund Plan for FFY 2010.

<sup>4</sup> The policies for this state were coded from the state's Child Care and Development Fund Plan for FFY 2010.